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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of April 6, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)		Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (S 3183)			Passed 3-19-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Passed 5-25-55
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Reported 4-28-55	
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-14-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-28-55		
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)			Passed 2-8-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 6-22-55
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)			Passed 2-6-56
HOUSING			Vetoed 2-17-56
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			
DEPRESSED AREAS		Reported 3-7-56	
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE			
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES			Passed 3-26-56
			Signed 3-29-56

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill. House has passed Interior, Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

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## CONGRESS TO DEBATE TIGHTER ELECTION RULES

The Senate soon will consider alternate plans for revising the Federal Corrupt Practices Act (2 USC 256). Awaiting consideration are: S 636, introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and three other Senators Jan. 21, 1955, and reported (S Rept 624) by the Rules and Administration Committee June 22, 1955, amended; and S 3308, introduced Feb. 28, 1956, by Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and co-sponsored by 83 other Senators.

The two measures agree in some respects, differ in others. (Weekly Report, p. 288) Debate was expected to center on these questions:

- Should the regulations cover spending in primary elections for federal office or are existing state statutes adequate?
- Who should have responsibility for administering and enforcing the law?

### Primaries

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act limits expenditures and requires reporting of contributions and spending in elections for federal office. It says: "The term 'election' includes a general or special election but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party."

S 636 says "the term 'election' includes a general or special election and includes a primary election (including a preferential primary) and a convention of a political party or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates."

S 3308 excludes primaries, uses the same definition of 'election' as the existing law, but adds: "For the purpose of further informing the Congress and public, every candidate for nomination or election to the Senate or the House of Representatives shall file with the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, respectively, within 30 days following an election, a certified true copy of any statement or statements of campaign contributions and expenditures required to be filed by him in his state ...and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall determine only that such statements are in fact true copies of the reports filed in the particular states."

### Pro and Con

The arguments for direct federal regulation of primaries:

The majority report of the Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, adopted by the full Committee, said: "The constitutionality as well as the desirability of defining elections so as to include primaries and other nominating devices for

selecting candidates to elective federal offices was questioned during the course of the hearings. The Subcommittee feels, however, that such a definition is essential, and that it is both constitutional and most necessary....

"The extension of federal law to include primaries and conventions of political parties is constitutional in view of the fact that such was the law from 1911 (Public Law 32, 62nd Congress, 1st Session) until the Supreme Court in *Newberry v. United States* (1921) asserted that primary elections were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the several states. However, in 1941, in *United States v. Classic*, the Supreme Court asserted that Congress did have the authority to regulate primary elections to nominate candidates for election to Congress. Furthermore in 1947, (the)...Labor-Management Relations Act (18 USC 610)...provided that no labor union, corporation, or national bank could make any expenditure 'in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus.' Therefore, the extension of federal laws so as to include primary elections, conventions or caucuses... is not an innovation.

"In addition the Subcommittee believes that the extension of federal law so as to include primaries and other nominating devices...is a desirable provision, since in approximately one-third of the states success in the primary is tantamount to success in the final election. Thus, the exemption from federal law of primaries, conventions and caucuses results in an inaccurate and distorted accounting of campaign practices, and places an unfair burden on those candidates who do encounter major opposition in the final election. Also, money spent in a primary election may frequently affect the result of the final election."

### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Testimony of Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, in charge of criminal division, Department of Justice, on S 636, May 10, 1955: "One of the most obvious defects, or loopholes, in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act...defines 'election' to include only a general or a special election and thereby omits a primary election or convention of a political party.... This failure to include primaries in the definition of that term practically destroys the effectiveness of the statute in many areas where it could be, if applicable, the most effective.

"In those states where one party is dominant...winning the party nomination is tantamount to election. In these areas...any restriction on campaign expenditures limited to the general election simply is not realistic. It is, under present law, possible for large sums of money to be spent in a primary by a candidate or his committee, which will accrue to his benefit in the general election but which under the present law are not required to be reported simply because the definition does not include these all-important preliminary contests....

I have no hesitancy in saying that in our view...the inclusion of primaries...would be a great step forward in improving the present Corrupt Practices Act."

#### AGAINST U.S. REGULATION

The arguments against direct federal regulation of primary elections:

Minority report of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on S 636, signed by Republican Sens. William E. Jenner (Ind.), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.): "S 636 would extend the jurisdiction of federal election laws and reporting thereunder to primaries, nominating conventions and the caucuses. These nominating procedures so far as Representatives in Congress and Senators are concerned vary in the several states. No detailed testimony was taken by the Committee in reference to the operation of state primary laws, or the substantial constitutional questions involved. The Committee did not go into a detailed study of how federal reporting might be applied to Presidential nominating conventions.

"The extension of federal election restrictions and reporting to primaries, caucuses and conventions merits further study, but until such study is made it should not be included in any proposal recommended by the Committee for enactment. In reference to the extension of federal election laws, and reporting to primary elections, Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said it was 'trying to cover too much ground.' Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, recommended further study, saying that the Committee should 'explore the possibilities for reasonable and practical restrictions and limitations in primary elections.'"

#### STATE CONTROL

Speech of Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.S.D.) March 1, 1956, in support of his bill, S 3331, which is similar to the primary election coverage provisions of S 3308 quoted above:

"For some time, I have been studying proposed methods to include in some way or other the state primary elections of our political parties as we move forward to develop adequate legislation designed to prevent unwholesome influences in our elective processes. As one who abhors the current tendencies of central government throughout the world to acquire added authority and to deprive local autonomies and individual citizens of their traditional freedoms, I have looked with a jaundiced eye on legislative efforts to require by federal statute the performance of state primary elections on a standard pattern. The Tenth Amendment to our American Constitution protects our states in their rights to run their own affairs wherever authority is not specifically delegated to the federal government -- and no such authority has been delegated in the area of determining how states should conduct their primary campaigns.

"However, there is a way in which the federal government can help patrol the honesty and honor of state primary elections...by requiring each candidate and each political committee or functionary in a state primary campaign to file with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate precisely the same record they are

required to file within the state by state law.... I believe that passage of such a law as I propose will eventually stimulate states with weak or inadequate laws governing their state primaries and conventions to strengthen them, since within every state there is a great body of citizenship eager to make each state a shining light in the field of clean campaigning and honest elections."

#### ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT

A major problem in the field of corrupt practices legislation has been finding means to enforce statutory requirements. Political scientist and writer Samuel Lubell testified in 1955: "You will never have an effective Corrupt Practices Act until a few politicians and some over-generous campaign contributors are put in jail." A Justice Department spokesman March 21 told CQ he knew of only one prosecution in the past 28 years based on failure to meet the reporting or spending requirements of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Both the existing law and alternative proposed changes, S 636 and S 3308, provide penalties of \$1,000, one year's imprisonment or both for violations of the reporting and spending provisions, or \$10,000 fine, two years' imprisonment or both for willful violations. But the Acts differ in their administration and enforcement methods.

#### Current Law

The existing Corrupt Practices Act says: "A statement required by this title to be filed by a candidate or a treasurer of a political committee or other person with the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered and directed...but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the Clerk or Secretary of its non-receipt."

Staffs of both these offices have gone beyond the narrow directives of the law in an effort to insure general compliance with the statute. They have sought from official sources lists of all candidates for the Senate and House and mailed the candidates blank forms for reporting their contributions and expenditures. They have been unable to do the same thing for political committees, because there is no listing -- outside the registers in their own offices of groups that have filed in the past -- of active political committees that come under the terms of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Neither Senate nor House offices have regular procedures for dealing with candidates who do not file the required reports. A spokesman in the office of the Secretary of the Senate said he could not recall the problem having arisen. Omissions have been noted in contests for the House, however, and a spokesman for the Clerk of the House said, "We have in some cases tried to communicate with the offenders, but we can't grab them by the nape of the neck and drag the reports in. That definitely was not contemplated in this law." Congressional Quarterly's check on the 1954 election found 40 House candidates had not filed the required final spending reports. The number included only two winners -- Reps. Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.) and John J. Rooney (D N.Y.). Rooney filed his report March 28, 1956. Macdonald March 29 told CQ he had filed that day.



Neither office attempts to check the accuracy or validity of the reports filed. The Senate spokesman said, "Nothing in the law now permits or directs us to counsel with the candidates in preparation of their reports. Even if something in the report appears in error to us, we do not correct it, except as an occasional favor." Nor are the reports summarized or transmitted as a matter of course to any Congressional committee.

### The Proposed System

S 636 and S 3308 virtually have identical sections on administration and enforcement, except that S 636 specifies the responsible committees -- Senate Rules and Administration and House Administration -- while the latter does not. They provide that, in addition to the procedures established by existing law, the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate should:

"Develop uniform methods and forms for the making of reports...."

"Ascertain, when practicable, whether (those covered) have failed to file statements or have filed defective statements and give notice to delinquents...."

"Provide for the preparation and periodic publication of compilations containing summaries indicating the total contributions and expenditures and the total for each category of expenditures...and the name and address of, and amount contributed by, each contributor shown by any such statement to have contributed the sum of \$500 or more."

Transmit these summaries and reports to the appropriate committees of the House and Senate.

The responsible committees should:

"Exercise continuous watchfulness of the administration of this Act by the executive agencies concerned."

"Study all pertinent reports submitted to them."

"Ascertain whether (those covered) have failed to file statements or have filed defective statements."

"Report violations of this Act to the appropriate law-enforcement agencies of the government and review such reports at regular intervals to ascertain the action taken by those agencies."

### Comments and Criticisms

The majority report of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on S 636 said: "This section presents an entirely new approach to the difficult problem of assuring enforcement of the law.... At present, no attempt is made to utilize or summarize the information filed. This has resulted in a situation in which very little and in fact almost no information regarding campaign finances is made public.... The provisions of this section would facilitate enforcement and would also result in constant review of the operations of the law by standing committees of Congress...."

There have been several doubts expressed about the way the new proposals would be administered and their effectiveness. Lubell testified, "I do not think you can police any law, let alone one as detailed as this one, through a committee of Congress. Some one agency in the executive branch should be given the responsibility -- and held accountable -- for investigating violations of the law and prosecuting violators."

James H. Duffy, counsel of the Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee March 23 said the Subcommittee had not given serious

consideration to Lubell's suggestion. He said there was a reluctance to set up a new executive agency and a desire to maintain jurisdiction in the legislative branch. Duffy cited the constitutional provision that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members."

### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REFERRAL

In questioning a witness before the Subcommittee, Duffy gave his views on how the proposed procedure would work: "I think that the intent of the bill is merely that the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate shall compile the reports and make necessary correlations and refer them to the (appropriate committee), which would then determine whether there are any defects upon the face of the report, and if so, refer them to the Department of Justice for necessary action." Duffy told CQ he believed the Department of Justice would not enter a case until the Committee had certified it to them.

Previously, in a letter of April 18, 1955, Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers had expressed concern about the role of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in investigating possible violations of the statute. The Committee report said Rogers "questioned the intent of this provision, expressing concern lest it be interpreted as an authorization for the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate to undertake extensive investigations into the activities of candidates and political committees. The Subcommittee (amended this section) by the insertion of the words 'when practicable' to clearly indicate that these respective officials are expected to detect violations of the Act only to the extent that such is readily feasible, and without extensive investigation in the field. Thus, if these officials should discover that a candidate or a committee has failed to file or has filed a defective statement, they would so notify the candidate or the committee. But they would have no obligation, and indeed no authorization, to undertake full-scale investigations."

In his letter, Rogers said the provision outlining the duty of the appropriate committees to ascertain violations "is subject to the same comment."

### Neuberger's Plan

A new approach to the administration and enforcement problem was suggested March 26, 1956, by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) in a proposed amendment to S 636. It would accept the provisions of that bill, but also would:

Direct the Comptroller General to establish an Office of Election Campaign Expenditures within the General Accounting Office.

Have that office make "thorough audits and field investigations" of contributions and spending during the course of a campaign, and check them against the official reports required under this bill.

Authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on request from the Comptroller General and with the consent of the Attorney General, to assist field investigations.

Require reports to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and, in cases of violations, to the Attorney General.

## State Laws on Primary Financing

State Laws on Primary Financing					State Laws on Primary Financing				
State	Spending Limits:		Reports On:		State	Spending Limits:		Reports On:	
	Senator	Rep.	Contributions	Expenditures		Senator	Rep.	Contributions	Expenditures
<b>Ala.</b>	\$50,000 <sup>a</sup>	\$10,000 <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Yes	<b>Mo.</b>	\$4 per 100 votes cast for President in last election		b	Yes
<b>Ariz.</b>	\$3,500	\$2,500	b	Yes	<b>Mont.</b>	15 percent of one year's salary		b	Yes
<b>Ark.</b>	Year's salary <sup>a</sup>	Year's salary <sup>a</sup>	No	c	<b>Neb.</b>	None	None	b	Yes
<b>Calif.</b>	None	None	Yes	Yes	<b>Nev.</b>	None	None	No	No
<b>Colo.</b>	\$5,000	\$2,500	No	c	<b>N. H.</b>	\$8,000	\$4,000	Yes	Yes
<b>Conn.</b>	One-third of year's salary	\$10 per 1,000 votes for party's candidate for same office at last primary	b	Yes	<b>N. J.</b>	\$50,000	\$7,500	Yes	Yes
<b>Del.</b>	None	None	No	No	<b>N. M.</b>	\$7,000	\$5,000	No	Yes
<b>Fla.</b>	None <sup>d</sup>	None <sup>d</sup>	Yes	Yes	<b>N. Y.</b>	None	\$8,000 <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Yes
<b>Ga.</b>	\$25,000	\$25,000	c	c	<b>N. C.</b>	None	None	Yes	Yes
<b>Idaho</b>	\$5,000	\$2,500	No	c	<b>N. D.</b>	15 percent of one year's salary		No	c
<b>Ill.</b>	None	None	No	No	<b>Ohio</b>	\$2,500	\$2,000	Yes	Yes
<b>Ind.</b>	\$25,000	\$10,000	b	Yes	<b>Okl.</b>	\$60,000 for first primary, \$30,000 for second primary	\$25,000 for first primary, \$12,500 for second primary	Yes	Yes
<b>Iowa</b>	Half of year's salary	Half of year's salary	c	c	<b>Ore.</b>	15 percent of one year's salary		b	Yes
<b>Kan.</b>	None	None	No	No	<b>Pa.</b>	None	None	Yes	Yes
<b>Ky.</b>	None	None	Yes	Yes	<b>R. I.</b>	None	None	No	No
<b>La.</b>	None	None	No	No	<b>S. C.</b>	None	None	No	c
<b>Maine</b>	None	None	No	Yes	<b>S. D.</b>	Half of one year's salary <sup>a</sup>		b	Yes
<b>Md.</b>	\$10 per 1,000 for first 50,000 voters registered to vote for that office at last election and \$5 per 1,000 voters over 50,000		b	Yes	<b>Tenn.</b>	\$10,000	\$5,000	No	Yes
<b>Mass.</b>	\$20,000	\$7,500	Yes	Yes	<b>Texas</b>	None	None	Yes	Yes
<b>Mich.</b>	\$20 per 1,000 votes cast for governor in last Presidential year but not less than one-quarter of one year's salary		Yes	Yes	<b>Utah</b>	\$4,000 <sup>a</sup>	\$2,000 <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Yes
<b>Minn.</b>	One-third of year's salary <sup>a</sup>		Yes	Yes	<b>Vt.</b>	None	None	No	c
<b>Miss.</b>	\$25,000 for first primary, \$25,000 for second primary, plus \$1,000 for headquarters in each county of more than 40,000 and \$500 for each smaller county	\$3,500 <sup>*</sup>	c	c	<b>Va.</b>	50 cents for every vote cast for candidate of his party who received highest vote in his constituency in last election		No	c
					<b>Wash.</b>	None	None	No	c
					<b>W. Va.</b>	\$75 for each county in constituency		Yes	Yes
					<b>Wis.</b>	\$10,000	\$2,500	Yes	Yes
					<b>Wyo.</b>	Half of one year's salary		Yes	Yes

a. For nomination and election.

b. Political committees must report, but candidate need not.

c. Candidate must report, but political committees need not.

d. May not exceed amount deposited in official campaign fund.

SOURCE: STATE STATUTES

### State Summary

Following is a breakdown of basic requirements and the number of states having each:

Have some regulations: 42 states. Have none: six.

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for Senate: 30 states. No limit: 18 states.

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for House: 31 states. No limit: 17 states.

Require reports of campaign contributions by: candidates and political committees, 19 states; candidates only, three states; committees only, nine states; neither candidates nor committees, 17 states.

Require reports of spending by: candidates and political committees, 31 states; candidates only, 11 states; neither candidates nor committees, six states.

In the 18 states where the current Congressional delegation is from one party, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia:

Limit amount spent in primary campaign for Senate and House: 11 states. No limit: seven states.

Require reports of campaign contributions by: both candidates and political committees, four states; candidates only, three states; committees only, two states; neither candidates nor committees, nine states.

Require reports of campaign expenditures by: both candidates and committees, eight states; candidates only, seven states; neither candidates nor committees, three states.

## REPUBLICAN ANTITRUST RECORD SURVEYED

The Senate March 20 confirmed without objection President Eisenhower's nomination of Stanley N. Barnes, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, as a judge of the Ninth (West Coast) Circuit Court of Appeals. Barnes, then presiding judge of the Superior Court of California in Los Angeles, was named to the antitrust post April 1, 1953, and assumed office a month later. His three-year record in Washington will be a major part of the Republican Administration's rebuttal of Democratic charges, during the 1956 campaign, that the Republicans have favored "Big Business" over other groups in the nation. Following is a review of major antitrust developments during Barnes' tenure.

### Cases Filed, Closed

Antitrust work is time-consuming. Several years may elapse between the filing of a complaint and a settlement, whether by consent decree or a trial judgment. Consequently, many of the 151 cases closed out during the first three years of the Eisenhower Administration (Jan. 20, 1953 to Jan. 20, 1956) had been instituted under the previous Administration. During the same three-year period, the Department of Justice instituted 117 cases, a good number of which were among those closed. Since more cases were closed than opened, the number of cases pending in the courts dropped from 145 on June 30, 1953, to 112 on Dec. 31, 1955.

A comparison between the first three years of the Eisenhower Administration and the last three years of the Truman Administration shows more cases instituted in the earlier period. The table gives the figures by calendar years, so is comparable except for a 20-day overlap in January, 1953, before the changeover in Administrations.

#### TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION

	1950	1951	1952	Total
Cases instituted	58	48	36	142
Cases closed	41	62	42	145

#### EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

	1953	1954	1955	Total
Cases instituted	29	35	54	118
Cases closed	44	56	52	152

Numbers alone, however, provide no real index of the vigor of antitrust enforcement, or of its general direction. Other important factors include the selection of cases, the use of pre-filing negotiations, the choice between civil and criminal complaints, the relative emphasis placed upon consent decrees and trial judgments in civil cases, the nature of consent decrees accepted by the Department of Justice, the use of contempt proceedings in cases of decree violations.

### Law on Mergers

Key law on mergers is Section 7 of the Clayton Act of 1914, as amended by an Act of Dec. 29, 1950. See U. S. Code, Title 15, Chapter 1, Section 18.

"No corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital and no corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission shall acquire the whole or any part of the assets of another corporation engaged also in commerce, where in any line of commerce in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly."

The complexity of these standards bars easy summarization of the respective records of Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. According to one Republican source, however, the following changes have taken place:

- "This Administration's goal has been a vigorous cracking down, without fear or favor, on hard-core anti-trust violations.... Because businessmen know this difference in policy will spell greater court success, pre-trial settlements have jumped sharply..."

- "Our approach involves negotiation of consent judgments prior to the filing of the civil complaint. By holding up formal proceedings, we aim to avoid freezing either government or defendants' attitudes into publicly expressed positions. Thus we hope to promote flexibility and ease compromise in the process of decree negotiation." (Of the 52 cases closed in 1955, 29 involved consent decrees.)

- "This Administration has moved vigorously to strike down those union restraints on commercial competition which Congress has not specifically shielded. From January, 1953, to date, the (Antitrust) Division has brought 10 cases in which a union was a defendant and one in which a union was a co-conspirator. This three-year record of 11 cases stands in sharp contrast with the six-year record from 1946 to 1953 of only 16 cases naming unions as defendants...."

- "In the 66 years since the Sherman Act's passage, some 24 contempt proceedings have been brought for violation of outstanding decrees. Of this 24, one-third, or eight, have been brought in the past three years...."

### Mergers

An upswing in business mergers in 1954 and 1955 led to demands both for new legislation and more active enforcement of existing statutes. Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended in 1950, is the chief statutory basis for government action against mergers. (See box)



Under Barnes, the Antitrust Division has followed two approaches to the merger problem. First is a pre-merger clearance program, under which businesses intending to make other corporate acquisitions seek the Division's informal opinion on the merger's legality. Seven such proposed mergers were submitted for review in 1953, 12 in 1954 and 18 in 1955. Of the total of 37, 21 were cleared, seven denied, eight abandoned.

"By 'cleared,'" Barnes explained May 10, 1955, "the Department means that upon the information presently available, we do not currently intend to institute proceedings if the transaction is consummated.... Should later investigation reveal facts supplied were either inaccurate or incomplete, clearance is of course withdrawn. Further, should the industry or relative market situation change after clearance, the Department reserves the right to proceed. Finally...a clearance granted by one attorney general need have no binding effect on his successor."

In a speech March 1, 1956, Barnes said: "A merger turned down before consummation, or withdrawn, may -- since the effort of trial is avoided -- be as good, or even better, than a merger held illegal by the courts." Best known of the proposed mergers turned down by the Department of Justice was that between Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second largest steel producer, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Corp., sixth largest. The new unit would have had assets of \$2.3 billion, second to U. S. Steel with \$3.3 billion. The decision, announced Sept. 30, 1954, shortly before the Congressional elections, may yet be tested in the courts if the companies proceed with the merger. No further action had been taken as of April 4, 1956.

### Anti-Merger Proceedings

Along with the pre-merger clearance program, the Antitrust Division began in 1955 to press selected merger cases to obtain "adequate high court interpretation" of the scope of amended Section 7. Following are four leading cases, three of which were settled by consent judgments:

**Schenley Industries Inc.:** Civil complaint filed Feb. 14, 1955, challenged Schenley's acquisition of Park & Tilford. Schenley was country's second largest whiskey

producer; Park & Tilford accounted for 3.5 percent of production. Since 1933, Schenley had acquired more than 50 companies engaged in production and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Case was being readied for trial as of April 4.

**General Shoe Corp.:** Civil complaint filed March 29, 1955, challenged General's acquisition of Delman, shoe manufacturer with three retail outlets doing \$1.5 million in business per year. General, one of nation's five leading shoe manufacturers, also owned or leased 500 retail outlets, having acquired 17 other corporations engaged in shoe manufacturing or distribution since 1950. Consent decree entered Feb. 17, 1956, bars General from making any other acquisition until Oct. 1, 1956, and requires government approval for any acquisition thereafter until Feb. 16, 1961. During these five years General must buy from other manufacturers 20 percent of the total shoe volume sold through General retail outlets.

**Hilton Hotel Corp.:** Civil complaint filed April 27, 1955, challenged Hilton's acquisition of the Statler chain on grounds that the merger eliminated competition between the two chains for convention business in four cities. Consent decree entered Feb. 6, 1956, required Hilton to dispose of one hotel in New York, Washington, St. Louis and Los Angeles, and barred further acquisitions in these four cities before Jan. 1, 1961, without prior government consent.

**Minute Maid Corp.:** Civil complaint filed Sept. 7, 1955, challenged Minute Maid's acquisition of Snow Crop. Prior to this step Minute Maid led the frozen citrus food concentrates industry with 20 percent of production capacity. By the end of 1954 three companies controlled 50 percent of capacity, with the other one-half divided among 25 companies. Acquisition of Snow Crop boosted Minute Maid's share of production capacity to 35 percent, and of sales to 25 percent. Consent decree entered the same day required Minute Maid to dispose of the bulk of Snow Crop's facilities and barred other acquisitions for five years except upon proof in court "that such acquisition may not tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly."

### Major Monopoly Cases

Among other antitrust cases concluded by consent decrees were those involving Western Electric and its parent, American Telephone & Telegraph, and International Business Machines Corp. Both cases were instituted under the Truman Administration. According to Barnes' speech of March 1, 1956, these two judgments, together with the pending RCA proceeding, offer "a case study of what a planned antitrust enforcement program can do to open up new opportunities in one of America's fastest growing and most vital industries -- the manufacture and development of electronic devices." The cases are summarized as follows:

**Western Electric Co. Inc. & American Telephone & Telegraph Co.:** Complaint filed Jan. 4, 1949, charged that AT&T and its wholly owned subsidiary Western Electric had monopolized trade in the manufacture and sales of telephone equipment, and that the Bell System's strong patent position had been used to ward off competition by alternative methods of communications. The

### Money & Manpower

The Administration's Budget for fiscal 1957 asks for an increase of about 30 percent in funds and manpower for the Antitrust Division. The table shows employment and appropriations over recent years:

Fiscal Year	Average Employment	Appropriations
1950	613	\$3,799,000
1951	585	3,750,000
1952	500	3,420,000
1953	474	3,500,000
1954	447	3,500,000
1955	429	3,100,000
1956	447 est.	3,314,000
1957	576 est.	4,265,000



government sought divestiture -- that is, disposal of Western by AT&T.

A consent decree entered Jan. 24, 1956, among other points, enjoined the defendants from engaging in "any other business than the furnishing of common carrier communications services," where they are subject to federal and state regulatory rules; directed Western to maintain cost accounting methods "that afford a valid basis...for determining the cost to Western of equipment sold to AT&T and Bell operating companies...;" required royalty-free licensing of some 8,600 patents and compulsory licensing at reasonable rates under other patents, existing or future; and enjoined AT&T from receiving any patent royalties from Western Electric with respect to sales by Western to the Bell operating companies.

According to some critics, the settlement was a better bargain for AT&T than for the government. Among their points: the government failed to win divestiture; the rule confining Western and AT&T to the common carrier field is largely academic, since, except for the manufacture of sound recording equipment by Westrex -- a subsidiary to be disposed of within three years -- Western's business is almost entirely with the Bell System and the government; and finally, the royalty income from the 8,600 patents freed by the judgment was only a small part of the companies' total income, and the patents themselves, except for some covering transistors, are for the most part of limited value.

**International Business Machines Corp.:** Complaint filed Jan. 21, 1952, charged that IBM, which owned more than 90 percent of all tabulating machines and sold about 90 percent of all tabulating cards used in the U.S., had excluded other manufacturers from these fields and had cramped the growth of independent service bureaus. IBM would not sell its machines, and leased them "only under tabulating service agreements providing for a single charge covering rental of the machines, instruction in the use of the machines and repairs and maintenance."

A consent decree entered Jan. 25, 1956, provided that: IBM must offer for sale machines now leased as well as new machines at a price "which shall have a commercially reasonable relationship to the lease charges...;" IBM cannot require lessees or purchasers of machines to use IBM maintenance and repair facilities or to buy parts from IBM; IBM's patents must be licensed to applicants at reasonable royalties; and if efforts to develop other tabulating card sources fail, IBM must divest itself after seven years "of such part of its then existing capacity for the manufacture of tabulating cards as may then be in excess of 50 percent of the total capacity for the manufacture of tabulating cards in the U.S...."

Most observers agreed the IBM consent decree represented a clear-cut victory for the government. Some critics suggested, however, that the legal basis for the decree had been established in the United Shoe Machinery Corp. case. United Shoe, which also leased and refused to sell its machinery, was judged guilty of monopolistic practices Feb. 18, 1953. Had IBM insisted on a trial and lost, the judgment might have been used in a private antitrust case filed against IBM by one of its competitors, Sperry-Rand Corp. Consent decrees may not be used in evidence in another suit.

## Democrats Like Barnes

Democratic Congressmen, who follow antitrust matters closely, have had nice things to say about the Republican antitrust chief, Stanley N. Barnes.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee: "I have been in Washington many years and have followed the activities of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice most assiduously. I know of no one who has given so much of his effort and so effectively to the work of that Department as Judge Barnes."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.): "I have a very real respect for him, and I think he is one of the best officials in the present Administration." On another occasion Douglas told Barnes: "I think you ought to be Attorney General."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee: "I think you and your division are doing a very fine job...."

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman of the House Small Business Committee: "I have been impressed with the type of effort he has put forth...and I hope that he is successful in what he is trying to do."

Thurman Arnold, former Assistant Attorney General in charge of Antitrust Division (1938-43): "I have watched some of the cases he has brought, and I have been very much impressed with his integrity and his vigor in antitrust enforcement."

## Pending Antitrust Cases

Several important antitrust complaints are pending in the courts. Five are summarized as follows:

**Radio Corporation of America:** Complaint filed Nov. 19, 1954, charged that RCA monopolized the radio-television patent licensing business by amassing rights to some 10,000 patents, then licensing these to others in "packages" requiring them to accept license under all RCA patents whether needed or not. Although the Department of Justice has attempted to negotiate a consent decree, industry sources believe the case will be tried.

**United Fruit Company:** Complaint filed July 3, 1954, charged United Fruit with monopolizing the banana business by controlling Central American production and engaging in price cutting to drive competitors from the market. The case is pending.

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.:** Two antitrust cases involving du Pont are pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1949, the government charged that du Pont's ownership of 23 percent of General Motors stock and a smaller portion of United States Rubber stock had resulted in illegal monopolistic practices. Trial began Nov. 19, 1952, and concluded a year later. On Dec. 3, 1954, the case was dismissed in District Court. The Justice Department appealed, and the Supreme Court agreed Oct. 10, 1955, to review the dismissal. The

second case involves a complaint, filed Dec. 13, 1947, that du Pont had monopolized parts of the cellophane business. This charge was dismissed in District Court Dec. 14, 1953. The Supreme Court agreed Oct. 14, 1954, to review the case, and heard arguments Oct. 11, 1955. No decision had been handed down as of April 4, 1956.

**International oil cartel:** Criminal complaint filed in 1952, following publication of a long-secret Federal Trade Commission report, charged five U. S. oil companies -- Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Socony-Vacuum, Texas and Gulf -- and two foreign companies -- Anglo-Iranian (British) and Royal Dutch Shell -- with carrying out an illegal conspiracy since 1928 to control the price, production and distribution of most free world petroleum and oil products. Criminal proceedings were dropped by the Eisenhower Administration, and a civil complaint substituted on April 21, 1953, against the five U. S. concerns. The case is being prepared for trial.

## Auto Industry Probe

On April 28, 1954, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. announced that the Justice Department was making an antitrust investigation of the automobile industry, now dominated by three companies -- General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. In the fall of 1955, the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee looked into charges by GM dealers of coercive practices. On March 8, 1956, Barnes suggested that GM, which in January produced 55 percent of all cars, voluntarily divest itself of one or more of its five auto divisions. GM President Harlow H. Curtice termed the suggestion "nonsense." On March 10, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who headed the GM probe, said he favored divestiture of GM's financing subsidiary, General Motors Acceptance Corp. As of April 4, the Antitrust Division still was considering a proposed civil suit to force divestiture of GM's bus division, which produces some 80 percent of U.S. buses. No formal action, however, had been taken to institute proceedings in the auto field.

## New Antitrust Legislation

In 1955 Congress passed two laws, at Administration request, to strengthen the government's antitrust hand. One boosted the maximum penalty under the Sherman Act from \$5,000 to \$50,000; the other gave the government the right to sue for actual damages suffered as the result of antitrust violations. Hearings were held on several other measures and on the report of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, published March 31, 1955. Several committees conducted investigations of antitrust matters. (1955 Almanac, p. 466, 545)

In his Economic Report sent to Congress Jan. 24, 1956, President Eisenhower requested the following six revisions of antitrust legislation:

- "First, all firms of significant size that are engaging in interstate commerce and plan to merge should be required to give advance notice of the proposed merger to the antitrust agencies, and to supply the information needed to assess its probable impact on competition.
- "Second, federal regulation should be extended to all mergers of banking institutions....

- "Third, federal approval should be required for the acquisition of banks by holding companies.

- "Fourth, the Clayton Act should be amended to make explicit the federal government's authority to take action in merger transactions in which either party is engaged in interstate commerce.

- "Fifth, it should also be amended so as to make the cease-and-desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission final when issued, unless appealed to the courts.

- "Sixth, when civil rather than criminal proceedings are contemplated, the Attorney General should be empowered to issue a civil investigative demand, compelling the production of documents before the filing of a complaint, and without having to invoke grand jury proceedings."

Congress has acted on the first three of these requests, as follows:

- HR 9424, to require 90 days notice of intent to merge corporations with a total worth of more than \$10 million, favorably reported March 15 by House Judiciary Committee, pending before Rules Committee April 4. (Weekly Report, p. 336)

- HR 5948, to prohibit bank mergers achieved by acquisition of assets if they violate terms of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, passed by the House Feb. 6, pending before Senate Judiciary's Antitrust Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 167)

- HR 6227, to extend regulation to the acquisition of banks by holding companies, passed by the House June 14, 1955. S 2577, a similar bill, reported July 25 by the Senate Judiciary Committee, pending on Senate calendar April 4, 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 477)

Bills covering the other three requests have been introduced. But neither the Administration nor Congress is pressing for action on one controversial recommendation of the Attorney General's Committee -- repeal of the so-called fair-trade laws.

## Public Opinion

In a March 1 speech before the Federal Bar Association in Chicago, Barnes called for greater public support of antitrust enforcement:

"My own feeling is that Congressional failure to enact strengthening amendments stems in large measure from the lack of any organized out-of-government pressure for strengthening antitrust.... Antitrust affects most individuals primarily as consumers. And since the consumer's interest is only infrequently represented by organized group pressure, vocal and effective popular support for strengthened antitrust is not always forthcoming....

"Analysis of bills introduced and referred to the House Antitrust Subcommittee this past session suggests that Congress has acted, in many instances, primarily in response to executive and judicial action. During the past session some 20 antitrust bills were introduced and referred to that Subcommittee. Eliminating companion bills, some 11 different proposals were involved. And of these 11, only three were not introduced either in response to executive request, formal or informal, or to overrule or modify a Supreme Court decision....

"My belief is we cannot skip over the comparative lack of organized popular pressure for effective antitrust enforcement.... Antitrust, in essence, is the economic counterpart of separation of powers...."

## LOBBIES ARGUE OVER HIGHWAY PROVISIONS

Major lobby contests are coming to the fore in connection with a mammoth \$70 billion federal-state road construction program.

- What are the hottest issues?
- What lobby groups are involved?
- What lobby techniques are being used?

### Background

Despite wide agreement on the need for a large-scale highway program, Congress in 1955 failed to approve expanded highway proposals. (1955 Almanac, p. 431)

President Eisenhower Feb. 22, 1955, in a special message to Congress, proposed a federal bond issue -- instead of direct appropriations from revenues -- to finance highway improvements. The bond issue would be outside the public debt. This proposal was voted down by both the Senate and the House.

Congress considered two bills: S 1048 was passed by the Senate May 25, HR 7474 was rejected by the House July 27.

S 1048 followed the lines of past federal-aid highway acts, but increased funds to be allocated. The bill would have authorized \$900 million for primary and secondary roads in each of fiscal years 1957-61. Federal aid for the National System of Interstate Highways would have totaled \$1 billion for fiscal 1957; \$1,250,000,000 for fiscal 1958; \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal 1959 and \$2 billion for each of fiscal years 1960-61. There were no provisions increasing revenues to pay for the program.

HR 7474 was a "pay-as-you-drive" proposal that would have authorized \$24 billion over 13 years for improving the National System of Interstate Highways, plus nearly \$12 billion for primary and secondary roads. The federal share of the program would have been financed through a 16-year levy of additional taxes on trucks, buses, fuel, tires and inner tubes. The states would have provided another \$13 billion.

### 1956 ACTION

The House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 29 reported a bill (HR 9075-H Rept 1899) sponsored by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) to raise revenue for a national highway program. The Committee added an amendment to add a registration fee of \$1.50 per 1,000 lbs. for vehicles over 26,000 lbs. (Weekly Report, p. 335)

On March 22 the House Public Works Roads Subcommittee approved a bill (HR 8836) introduced by Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.) to authorize appropriations for highway construction. HR 8836 included provisions to apply the Davis-Bacon Act relating to prevailing wages, to reimburse states for toll roads and freeways located on the Interstate System, to "freeze" existing state limitations on truck weights and dimensions and to require federal payment of 50 percent of the cost of relocating public utility lines moved when the Interstate System is built.

### DAVIS-BACON ACT

The Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 permits the Secretary of Labor to fix wage rates for "direct government contracts" in accordance with the "prevailing wages" of the area where the contracts are executed. The provision was designed to protect the wage structure of areas where there is federal construction.

### Highway User Split

A split widened between two lobby groups representing highway users during the development of legislation in 1956, the American Automobile Assn. and the American Trucking Assns. Inc.

AAA says its recommendation for increased tax rates on heavy trucks is the cornerstone of the group's program. Said one spokesman, "We are fighting for recognition of a principle of a tax rate differential" between motor cars and heavy trucks.

Here the motorist's program comes into direct conflict with that of the trucker. The ATA, which gave full support to the across-the-board tax increase proposals embodied in the Boggs bill (HR 9075), finds an amendment placing an added tax on heavy trucks unpalatable.

### Construction Groups

Labor and management in the construction industry differ over the provision in HR 8836 that would apply the Davis-Bacon Act to highway building. Management, through the Associated General Contractors and the American Road Builders' Assn., says the wage issue should be left to the states. Construction worker unions have banded together in the National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee to argue that prevailing wages should be set by the government.

### AAA Program

The American Automobile Assn. Jan. 18 issued these recommendations for a "greatly stepped-up federal-aid highway program:"

- Pay-as-you-go financing.
- "Emphasis" on improvement of the National System of Interstate Highways.
- A "large increase in available federal funds for highway purposes."
- An "adjustment" in the federal tax structure so that heavy trucks would "more nearly" pay an "equitable share" of highway costs.
- The federal government accept 90 percent of the total cost of improving the National System of Interstate Highways, the job to be completed within 15 years.

### AAA CAMPAIGN

More than 100 representatives of affiliated clubs from 36 states attended a Washington, D.C., Highway Action



Conference to rally support for the AAA program. State and local club managers were requested to contact their Congressional delegations and state and local officials. They also were to advertise in local newspapers urging motorists to write Congressmen their support of the plan.

#### AAA PROFILE

NAME -- American Automobile Assn.

ADDRESS -- 1712 G Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1901.

MEMBERSHIP -- Five million, 48 states.

PURPOSE -- "To serve the motorist individually with personalized services...and generally by speaking on legislative, safety and traffic engineering issues."

OFFICERS -- President, Andrew J. Sordoni, Sordoni Enterprises, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Executive vice president, Russell E. Singer, director of Washington headquarters.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Russell E. Singer, Ross D. Netherton, John M. Martin, Fleming Bomar and Gene B. Davis have registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- AAA registered under the lobby law as an organization on Feb. 17, 1956. Its first report will be due April 20.

#### Truckers' Views

The ATA, at an October, 1955, Washington meeting, recommended:

- Support of construction and financing "by the federal government" of a 40,000-mile system of interstate and defense highways.

- Use of existing federal automotive taxes.

- Support of "bond financing or any other equitable method" to finance the proposed highway program.

- Truckers "share" any necessary tax increases applied "across-the-board to all highway users."

- Regulation of vehicle sizes and weights, "historically vested in the states," remain in state control.

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 15, William A. Bresnahan, assistant general manager of ATA, said "we give our unhesitating and unequivocal support to HR 9075 (Boggs bill) as it is now written. It applies equal rates of tax to motor fuel and rubber.... We believe this to be a fair and equitable tax program." ATA objected when the Ways and Means Committee reported the Boggs bill with a provision for a tax on trucks of \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds on weight exceeding 26,000 pounds. ATA March 3 called the provision a means of "singling out a special class of vehicles for excessive taxation."

However, A.J. Williams, ATA president, March 6 said the industry would not oppose the tax provision on the House floor "because we do not want to block highway legislation so badly needed." But ATA indicated it would try to have the provision removed in the Senate.

#### ATA PROFILE

NAME -- American Trucking Assns. Inc.

ADDRESS -- 1424 16th Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1933.

MEMBERSHIP -- 50 state trucking associations.

PURPOSE -- "To protect...promote and advance the interests and welfare of the trucking industry and those who use it or depend upon it."

OFFICERS -- President, C. J. Williams, Hillside Transit Co. Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Managing director, John V. Lawrence, Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- John V. Lawrence, William A. Bresnahan, James F. Pinkney, James F. Fort, Edward M. Welliver, Dillard Brown Lasseter and John A. O'Donnell have registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1955: \$52,221.

#### General Contractors

Associated General Contractors opened its drive for a highway program at its 37th annual convention in New York Feb. 13-16. The delegates adopted two resolutions.

- The first "strongly urged" legislation that "will enable the nation's urgent highway needs to be accomplished in the minimum time..."

- The second "strongly opposed" the inclusion of provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931, as amended, "or any other provision for federal wage fixing." AGC argued that if the new highway legislation contained such provisions:

- They would tend to "unnecessarily increase the cost of highway construction."

- The "fixing of improper wage rates will have a disruptive effect on the economy of local communities."

- They would lead to "increased federal regulations which would cause unnecessary delays, increase expense, and interfere with the operations of contractors."

- They would interfere with the rights of states.

AGC also claimed labor's goal was to have Davis-Bacon apply to all roads. The contractors said labor backed two bills (S 1825, HR 4566) designed to extend the Act to all public works financed in whole or part by federal funds.

#### AGC PROFILE

NAME -- Associated General Contractors of America Inc.

ADDRESS -- Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1918.

MEMBERSHIP -- 6,561 construction firms performing 80 percent of the nation's contract construction.

PURPOSE -- "To promote cordial and cooperative relations between general contractors and other groups within the construction industry...to provide the methods and means for uniform action by members..."

OFFICERS -- President, Frank J. Rooney, a building contractor of Miami, Fla. Managing director, H. W. Foreman, heading the Washington office.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Burt L. Knowles is registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1955: \$6,500.

#### Roadbuilders

American Road Builders' Assn. highway policy was set at its 54th annual convention at Miami Beach, Jan. 11-14 when it urged an "accelerated long-range" road building program to include:

- Support for the "traditional" federal-state program based on matching funds with "deficiencies" to be corrected in 10 years.



• A proposal that the federal government assume at least 90 percent of the cost involved in the National System of Interstate Highways and 50 percent of the funds for the primary and secondary systems.

• A suggestion that employment practices and prevailing wage scales on federal-aid work be determined by each state.

John N. Robertson, ARBA president, March 1 told the House Public Works Roads Subcommittee that his group supported the Fallon bill.

#### ARBA PROFILE

NAME -- American Road Builders' Assn.

ADDRESS -- World Center Bldg., Washington 6, D.C.  
FOUNDED -- 1902.

MEMBERSHIP -- 8,500 individuals, 2,000 contractors, 200 manufacturers and other suppliers representing all phases of the road building industry.

PURPOSE -- "Basic objective is to bring to the motoring public the best possible highways at the lowest possible cost."

OFFICERS -- President, John N. Robertson, director of highways for the District of Columbia; Executive vice president, Maj. Gen. Louis W. Prentiss after May 1 will succeed Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold who is retiring.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Thomas J. Keefe registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- ARBA is not registered under the lobby law; no report is required.

#### Special Labor Committee

The four basic construction unions in January of 1955 formed the National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee to press for the inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Act provision. A 1955 campaign to inform the House of Representatives of the "merits" of the prevailing wage provision had an "overwhelmingly favorable" response, the committee reported. Three proposed highway bills debated in the House in 1955 included the provision; all attempts to delete it were defeated.

Adoption of Davis-Bacon provisions, said the committee, would not be an innovation since the government already determines prevailing wage rates under such grants-in-aid and insured programs as those for airports, schools, hospitals and housing.

Committee members say they want the provision only in connection with the construction of the Interstate System. They argue that since the government would pay 90 percent of the construction costs, the government should set the prevailing wage.

The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department bolstered the committee's work March 5-7 when 2,500 labor leaders attended a Washington conference on highway legislation. Conference Chairman Richard Gray March 28 termed the conference a "huge success."

#### LABOR COMMITTEE PROFILE

NAME -- National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee.

ADDRESS -- 925 Bowen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1955.

MEMBERSHIP -- Four construction unions: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, claiming 804,343 members; International Brotherhood

#### Tax Proposals

Item	Tax Now	HR 9075 & ATA	AAA	AAR	HR 7474 (1955)
Gasoline (gal.)	.02	.03	.025	.03	.03
Diesel fuel (gal.)	.02	.03	.04	.045	.04
Special fuels (gal.)	.02	.03			
Tires (car-per lb.)	.05	.08	.06		.08
Tires (truck-per lb.)	.05	.08	.10	.67	.15
Inner tubes (car-per lb.)			.10		.08
Inner tubes (truck-per lb.)	.09	.09	.14		.15
Retread rubber (car tires)		.03	.01		
Retread rubber (truck tires)		.03	.05		.15
Vehicles over 20,000 lbs.				\$75-	\$750
Vehicles over 26,000 lbs. (per 1,000 lbs.)		\$1.50*			
Trucks, busses and trailers	8%**	10%**			10%**
Lubricating oil (gal.)	.06	.06	.07		

\* House Ways and Means Committee amendment Feb. 29 is not supported by ATA.

\*\* Percent of manufacturer's price.

of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, claiming 1,231,000 members; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, claiming 433,125 members, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, claiming 200,000 members.

PURPOSE -- To see that Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage provisions are included in highway and heavy construction legislation.

OFFICERS -- Chairman, Peter Fosco, Laborers Union.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- The committee has no legislative representatives registered under the lobby law.

REPORTED SPENDING -- The committee is not registered under the lobby law; no spending report required.

#### AMA Conference

An American Municipal Assn. resolution adopted at its 32nd annual American Municipal Congress at Miami, Fla., Nov. 27-30, 1955, called on Congress to take "immediate" action to "permit the earliest possible start on an expanded federal-aid" highway program. AMA also asked that the federal government provide 90 percent of the funds for 10 years to complete the interstate system, "including urban feeders." AMA said matching funds should be made available to the states to meet all rights-of-way costs, including relocation of publicly owned utilities.

In December, 1955, Patrick Healy Jr., AMA executive secretary, wrote members that national highway-user groups requested AMA to sponsor a series of state or regional meetings for the purpose of "developing strong grass roots support" for highway legislation.

A "pilot meeting" was arranged in Detroit, Dec. 21, 1955. On the basis of interest shown and the success of this initial conference, AMA's Washington office prepared a "suggested plan of action" together with copies of the Detroit meeting agenda, press releases and related materials all of which were sent to AMA state groups (Municipal Leagues) for guidance.

Thus far the program has fathered meetings in Madison, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Boston, Mass.; and plans for conferences at Newark, N.J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; and Columbus, Ohio.

Mayor Ben West of Nashville Feb. 20 presented AMA's case to the House Public Roads Subcommittee. He urged an "immediate" start on a "desperately needed" road program. Said West, "We in the cities and towns just can't wait any longer. We are worse off today than we were even one year ago."

#### AMA PROFILE

NAME -- American Municipal Assn.

ADDRESS -- 1625 H Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
FOUNDED -- 1922.

MEMBERSHIP -- 12,000 municipalities in 44 states.

PURPOSE -- "Dedicated to the sole objective of making it easier for responsible officials to run their cities."

OFFICERS -- President, New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. Executive director, Patrick Healy Jr., Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- As an organization of municipalities AMA claims exemption from requirements of the lobby law.

### Highway Users

In addition to the American Automobile Assn. and the American Trucking Assns., the following highway user groups have taken stands:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- FOR: Adoption by state governments of long-range plans for highway construction; letting states levy motor fuel taxes instead of the federal government; highway and road costs financed primarily by state motor fuel and registration taxes. AGAINST: Expansion of federal financing of highways; diverting highway user taxes to non-highway purposes.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS -- FOR: A program to provide "urgently needed" highway improvements; willing to pay "its proper share" of the cost of the program. AGAINST: "Differential tax rates" on buses.

NATIONAL GRANGE -- FOR: An expanded highway program; federal-state cooperation in highway financing; additional taxes levied on various types of highway users based on the "best available knowledge" of the allocation of highway costs among them; increased federal aid on primary roads not on the Interstate System, farm-to-market roads and urban extensions.

PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC. -- FOR: A long-range highway construction program. AGAINST: Imposition of the truck weight "freeze" as provided in the Fallon bill; registration fee of \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds on vehicles over 26,000 pounds gross weight; the proposed exemption from increased motor fuel tax of buses operated by transit companies which derive at

least 60 percent of their revenue from fares not subject to the federal transportation tax.

### Industry and Commerce

In addition to the Associated General Contractors of America and the American Road Builders' Assn., the following business associations have taken stands:

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS -- FOR: Graduated user charges upon the heavy vehicles. AGAINST: Use of general funds "obtained from taxpayers as a whole...including railroads" to finance any part of the highway program; use of fuel taxes alone as a substitute for "equitable" user charges.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSN. -- FOR: Modernizing the Interstate System in the next 10 years; federal assumption of "most of the cost;" "some increases" in federal aid for other highways; need of a program "overshadows" any question of financing method.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. -- FOR: An expanded federal-aid highway program with the national government accepting "primary responsibility" on the Interstate System; financing from "current revenue," but, if necessary, "equitable and reasonable" taxes on highway users; reimbursement to localities for the cost of moving utilities for construction of the Interstate System only. AGAINST: "Any financing device outside the federal budget and debt limit;" federal regulation of motor vehicle sizes and weights; Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions.

NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN. -- FOR: An expanded highway program. AGAINST: Any tax on tread rubber. NTDRA claims to have been effective in getting the tax on retread rubber for "off the road" vehicles eliminated from the bill.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSN. INC. -- FOR: An expanded highway program; taxing provisions on rubber products as originally proposed in the Boggs bill (HR 9075); imposition of a tax on raw tread rubber (formerly called camelback).

### State, Local Governments

In addition to the American Municipal Assn., the following groups have taken stands:

AMERICAN ASSN. OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An enlarged and accelerated construction of the Interstate System financed "substantially" by the federal government; state payment for maintaining, operating and policing all federal-aid roads; a "balanced" federal-aid program for the several road systems. AGAINST: Determining at the federal level the subjects of reimbursing for the moving of utilities from public highway rights of way, of labor relations and requirements and of vehicle sizes and weights.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF COUNTY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An "accelerated" completion of the Interstate System; "pay-as-you-go" financing; increased highway user taxes "across the board," if existing user taxes prove inadequate. AGAINST: Diversion of highway user taxes to non-highway programs; "freezing" the secondary road program over an extended period.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS -- FOR: "Immediate acceleration" of road construction; federal financing of the Interstate System.

## Approximate Apportionments of Federal-Aid Primary, Secondary, Urban and Interstate Funds

Pursuant to H. R. 8836

(Thousands of dollars)

State	Primary, Secondary and Urban Funds; Fiscal Year:				Interstate Funds, Fiscal Years 1957-69 incl.	Grand Total
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FLORIDA	420	12,334	12,746	25,500	528,772	554,272
GEORGIA	585	17,188	17,762	35,535	747,232	782,767
IDAH0	254	7,482	7,731	15,467	114,195	129,662
ILLINOIS	1,123	33,019	34,119	68,261	1,136,985	1,205,246
INDIANA	603	17,723	18,314	36,640	925,972	962,612
IOWA	548	16,094	16,630	33,272	295,417	328,689
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LOUISIANA	404	11,860	12,255	24,519	526,290	550,809
MAINE	190	5,600	5,786	11,576	156,397	167,973
MARYLAND	274	8,050	8,319	16,643	464,227	480,870
MASSACHUSETTS	465	13,674	14,130	28,269	893,700	921,969
MICHIGAN	866	25,477	26,327	52,670	1,382,752	1,435,422
MINNESOTA	605	17,781	18,373	36,759	516,360	553,119
MISSISSIPPI	406	11,909	12,305	24,620	263,145	287,765
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NEW JERSEY	476	14,004	14,471	28,951	1,449,780	1,478,731
NEW MEXICO	337	9,900	10,230	20,467	250,732	271,199
NEW YORK	1,602	47,117	48,638	97,407	1,427,438	1,524,845
NORTH CAROLINA	609	17,901	18,498	37,008	263,145	300,153
NORTH DAKOTA	294	8,636	8,922	17,852	114,195	132,047
OHIO	1,006	29,580	30,565	61,151	1,452,263	1,513,414
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SOUTH DAKOTA	312	9,182	9,488	18,982	101,783	120,765
TENNESSEE	531	15,602	16,123	32,256	404,648	436,904
TEXAS	1,543	45,358	46,869	93,770	930,938	1,024,708
UTAH	249	7,317	7,562	15,128	253,215	268,343
VERMONT	104	3,044	3,145	6,293	188,670	194,963
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WYOMING	255	7,519	7,769	15,543	315,278	330,821
HAWAII	115	3,378	3,490	6,983	-	6,983
D. OF C.	148	4,353	4,498	8,999	161,363	170,362
PUERTO RICO	175	5,159	5,332	10,666	-	10,666



A "pilot meeting" was arranged in Detroit, Dec. 21, 1955. On the basis of interest shown and the success of this initial conference, AMA's Washington office prepared a "suggested plan of action" together with copies of the Detroit meeting agenda, press releases and related materials all of which were sent to AMA state groups (Municipal Leagues) for guidance.

Thus far the program has fathered meetings in Madison, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Boston, Mass.; and plans for conferences at Newark, N.J.; Harrisburg, Pa.; and Columbus, Ohio.

Mayor Ben West of Nashville Feb. 20 presented AMA's case to the House Public Roads Subcommittee. He urged an "immediate" start on a "desperately needed" road program. Said West, "We in the cities and towns just can't wait any longer. We are worse off today than we were even one year ago."

#### AMA PROFILE

NAME -- American Municipal Assn.

ADDRESS -- 1625 H Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
FOUNDED -- 1922.

MEMBERSHIP -- 12,000 municipalities in 44 states.

PURPOSE -- "Dedicated to the sole objective of making it easier for responsible officials to run their cities."

OFFICERS -- President, New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. Executive director, Patrick Healy Jr., Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- As an organization of municipalities AMA claims exemption from requirements of the lobby law.

### Highway Users

In addition to the American Automobile Assn. and the American Trucking Assns., the following highway user groups have taken stands:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- FOR: Adoption by state governments of long-range plans for highway construction; letting states levy motor fuel taxes instead of the federal government; highway and road costs financed primarily by state motor fuel and registration taxes. AGAINST: Expansion of federal financing of highways; diverting highway user taxes to non-highway purposes.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MOTOR BUS OPERATORS -- FOR: A program to provide "urgently needed" highway improvements; willing to pay "its proper share" of the cost of the program. AGAINST: "Differential tax rates" on buses.

NATIONAL GRANGE -- FOR: An expanded highway program; federal-state cooperation in highway financing; additional taxes levied on various types of highway users based on the "best available knowledge" of the allocation of highway costs among them; increased federal aid on primary roads not on the Interstate System, farm-to-market roads and urban extensions.

PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC. -- FOR: A long-range highway construction program. AGAINST: Imposition of the truck weight "freeze" as provided in the Fallon bill; registration fee of \$1.50 per 1,000 pounds on vehicles over 26,000 pounds gross weight; the proposed exemption from increased motor fuel tax of buses operated by transit companies which derive at

least 60 percent of their revenue from fares not subject to the federal transportation tax.

### Industry and Commerce

In addition to the Associated General Contractors of America and the American Road Builders' Assn., the following business associations have taken stands:

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS -- FOR: Graduated user charges upon the heavy vehicles. AGAINST: Use of general funds "obtained from taxpayers as a whole...including railroads" to finance any part of the highway program; use of fuel taxes alone as a substitute for "equitable" user charges.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ASSN. -- FOR: Modernizing the Interstate System in the next 10 years; federal assumption of "most of the cost;" "some increases" in federal aid for other highways; need of a program "overshadows" any question of financing method.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. -- FOR: An expanded federal-aid highway program with the national government accepting "primary responsibility" on the Interstate System; financing from "current revenue," but, if necessary, "equitable and reasonable" taxes on highway users; reimbursement to localities for the cost of moving utilities for construction of the Interstate System only. AGAINST: "Any financing device outside the federal budget and debt limit;" federal regulation of motor vehicle sizes and weights; Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions.

NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN. -- FOR: An expanded highway program. AGAINST: Any tax on tread rubber. NTDRA claims to have been effective in getting the tax on retread rubber for "off the road" vehicles eliminated from the bill.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSN. INC. -- FOR: An expanded highway program; taxing provisions on rubber products as originally proposed in the Boggs bill (HR 9075); imposition of a tax on raw tread rubber (formerly called camelback).

### State, Local Governments

In addition to the American Municipal Assn., the following groups have taken stands:

AMERICAN ASSN. OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An enlarged and accelerated construction of the Interstate System financed "substantially" by the federal government; state payment for maintaining, operating and policing all federal-aid roads; a "balanced" federal-aid program for the several road systems. AGAINST: Determining at the federal level the subjects of reimbursing for the moving of utilities from public highway rights of way, of labor relations and requirements and of vehicle sizes and weights.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF COUNTY OFFICIALS -- FOR: An "accelerated" completion of the Interstate System; "pay-as-you-go" financing; increased highway user taxes "across the board," if existing user taxes prove inadequate. AGAINST: Diversion of highway user taxes to non-highway programs; "freezing" the secondary road program over an extended period.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS -- FOR: "Immediate acceleration" of road construction; federal financing of the Interstate System.



## Approximate Apportionments of Federal-Aid Primary, Secondary, Urban and Interstate Funds

Pursuant to H. R. 8836

(Thousands of dollars)

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# Committee Roundup

## In This Section..... (March 30 - April 5)

- House Forecasts More Newsprint Shortages for 1956
- House Committee Criticizes Latin America Aid Program
- Brownell Asked to Testify to House on Civil Rights

### NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 27 reported (H Rept 1953) an interim study of the newsprint shortage stating:

"There is nothing in the near-term outlook which lends any assurance that newsprint users would continue to get all of the newsprint they might want.

"Complete data for 1955 show total United States newsprint consumption at 6,466,000 tons, an increase of 384,000 tons, or 6.3 percent, over 1954.

"U.S. production in 1955 was 1,458,000 tons, a gain of 266,000 tons, or 22 percent, over 1954.

"Estimated U.S. newsprint demand for actual consumption in 1956 is 6,850,000 tons compared with an expected supply of 6,810,000 tons, an apparent deficit of 40,000 tons.

"U.S. production in 1956 is estimated at 1,630,000 tons, a gain of 172,000 tons, or 11.8 percent, over 1955.

"While a near balance between consumption and demand and supply is indicated for 1956, individual consumers of newsprint may experience difficulty in obtaining all the newsprint they desire."

### SMALL BUSINESS VIEWS

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business, Administration and Problems of Small Business Related to Procurement, Loans, Disposal Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the problems of small businessmen.

TESTIMONY -- March 30 -- In Atlanta Jack Clark of Dallas, Ga., said that an "ambiguous" government contract doubled his costs on a paving job and put him out of business.

Clark and other small businessmen recommended more specific contracts from the government; quicker payment on them; a central registration bureau for government work to save businessmen from registering with several agencies.

March 31 -- In Jacksonville, Fla., Richard F. Cottrell, president of the defunct Georgia Shipbuilding Corp., said Navy delays in paying off contracts caused at least six shipyards to go bankrupt.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate Select Small Business Committee April 3 released its Military Procurement Subcommittee report on three defense contracts given out to small businessmen. It said top defense officials had put out "well meaning directives" but lower ranking officials fell "woefully short" in carrying them out to assure small business a fair share of defense work.

### LATIN AMERICA AID

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- March 29 issued a report (H Rept 1985) criticizing the United States technical assistance program in Latin America.

The report, prepared by its International Operations Subcommittee, concluded that the program lacked "clearly defined objectives" and that the State Department and International Cooperation Administration had failed to define "areas of responsibility and authority assigned to embassy and U.S. operations mission officials." Project planning had been deficient, the report said, and projects had been started "frequently without reasonable evidence of genuine host-country interest."

The Subcommittee said it had "found projects being implemented where host-country approval had been obtained through selling methods rather than as a result of a bona fide interest on the part of the host government." Some projects had continued, according to the report, "beyond the point where they can properly be termed 'technical assistance' and have assumed characteristics of economic aid."

The Subcommittee said the current method of presenting budget requests to Congress through general reports was "unwise" and that presentation to Congress of "actual host-country contributions" had been "unrealistic and misleading."

### FAMILY FARMS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Family Farms Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 2 issued a report saying that 600,000 family farms had disappeared between 1940 and 1954 -- virtually double the rate of abandonment of the preceding 20 years.

The Subcommittee recommended a program to keep the family farm from being eliminated by the commercial "factory in the field" operation. "This program," the report stated, "should begin by supporting the production of average family farms at full parity when the farmers agree to cooperate in a national policy gearing acreage to useful production and conserving and improving the soil against the needs of the future. This program should be open to all crops capable of administration in such a program. It would not be restricted to basic crops."

The Subcommittee said the soil bank would be of little direct benefit to the small farmer and, as a complement to the soil bank, recommended payments to farmers complying with acreage allotments in 1956. Other recommendations: restoration of price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic crops subject to acreage controls in 1956, more credit from the Farmers Home Administration, expansion of market research activities, more liberal soil conservation payments and a wide dispersal of industry to afford jobs for farmers as a supplementary labor market.

A Republican minority report was filed by Reps. Clifford G. McIntire (Maine) and William R. Williams (N.Y.). They said they did not favor restoring 90 percent of parity on basic crops subject to acreage controls in 1956.

## MILITARY VIEWS

## COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 29 made public closed-door testimony by defense officials.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson: The toughest problem facing the United States is the "unlimited race to destruction, where you have enough military power on both sides to practically wipe out the world."

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, said he would like an Army of 1.5 million, 50 percent more than currently on duty.

Trevor Gardner, former Assistant Air Force Secretary, said the Pentagon was committing "national suicide" by cutting research funds.

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Chief of Staff, said the Air Force would need \$3.5 billion more in fiscal 1958 than the \$16.5 billion requested in fiscal 1957.

## Committee Briefs

## LOBBY COUNSEL

George Morris Fay, former U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, March 29 was named by Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices as Committee counsel. McClellan said he had "no idea" when hearings would begin. (Weekly Report, p. 339)

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee March 28 invited Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to testify on two civil rights bills (HR 259, HR 627) before an executive session of the Committee April 10. Celler invited Brownell to give "the views of the Department of Justice on civil rights legislation in general and on HR 259 and HR 627 in particular." HR 259 would make it a crime to commit violence against anyone because of his race and HR 627 would establish a civil rights commission within the federal government and create a civil rights division within the Justice Department. Both bills were ordered reported March 21. (Weekly Report, p. 335)

## CIVIL DEFENSE

Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.) of the House Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee April 2 said the U.S. should embark on a multi-million dollar civil defense program to provide underground shelters against atomic attack.

Dr. Eugene P. Cronkite of Brookhaven National Laboratory March 27 told Holifield's Subcommittee that the Federal Civil Defense Administration had been ignored as an Administration "stepchild," deprived of authority and status and possibly used to provide political jobs as a "substitute" for postal appointments. He said he did not see how the United States could begin to have an adequate civil defense program until it was shifted from state and local to federal responsibility and given status equal to that of the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission. (Weekly Report, p. 339)

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

## SENATE

- Apr 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee -- Freight forwarding legislation (S 3365, S 3366, S 3367). Continues April 10.
- 10 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Marking exports "Made in the United States of America." Commerce Department officials will be first witnesses.
- 11 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Nomination of James Durfee of Wisconsin to Civil Aeronautics Board.
- 12 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee -- S 3449 to provide relief to airlines from Civil Aeronautics Board finance regulations. Continues April 13.
- 14 Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee -- In Cambridge at Harvard Law School on disarmament.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- On S 3108 to encourage construction of new ore ships through federal assistance.
- 19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- S 2584 to exempt farm surplus from cargo preference regulations. Continues April 20.
- 23 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- TV network regulations and Ultra High Frequency and Very High Frequency relationships.

## HOUSE

- Apr 10 Post Office and Civil Service -- Postage rate increases.
- 11 Judiciary, Presidential Inability Special Subcommittee -- Former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover will testify. Continues April 12.
- 11 Public Works -- HR 8836 to build up national highways.
- 12 Ways and Means -- On HR 9091, HR 10284, bills pertaining to public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act.
- 18 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- On HR 11 and HR 8395, antimonopoly bills. Continues April 19, 20.
- 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation Subcommittee -- HR 6141 and other transportation bills incorporating recommendations made by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization.
- May 18 Select Small Business, Distribution Subcommittee -- In Los Angeles on small business problems caused by smog. Continue May 19.
- 25 Government Operations -- Establishing a U.S. Department of Peace.



## WISCONSIN PRIMARY

President Eisenhower April 4 polled a majority of votes in the Wisconsin Presidential preference primary. He won the 30 Republican delegates pledged to his candidacy at the Republican national convention.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), unopposed in the Democratic primary, won the 28 Democratic convention votes, split among 56 delegates with a half vote each, in the balloting.

The delegate vote in 3,236 of the state's 3,321 precincts:

Eisenhower (R) 426,408.  
Kefauver (D) 321,830  
John Chapple (R) 20,558.

Mr. Eisenhower received 55 percent of the vote, Kefauver 42 percent, Chapple 3 percent.

Comparison: Republican candidates in 1952 received 76.3 percent of the total vote cast in that primary. Of the 1952 GOP vote, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) received 40.6 percent; Presidential Assistant Harold E. Stassen 21.8 percent and Chief Justice Earl Warren, then governor of California, 33.8 percent.

In the 1952 Democratic primary 241,525 votes were cast, 23.7 percent of the total. Kefauver received 85.9 percent of the Democratic votes in the 1952 balloting.

There is no party registration in Wisconsin. Voters received both ballots and could cast whichever they chose.

## CONGRESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) March 25 in a newsletter to constituents wrote "if the situation does not change appreciably, it seems certain that the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress will indeed be branded a do-nothing Congress." (Weekly Report, p. 353)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) March 29 said the Senate had met oftener and passed more legislation in 1956 than in the same period in 1955. He said the Senate had passed 412 bills, compared with 140 in the first three months of 1955. Johnson said the Senate had met 54 days in 1956 compared with 31 in 1955.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) March 30 said the 1956 session had "made a splendid record in the short time it has been here."

The Republican National Committee April 1, in an official party publication, "Straight From The Shoulder," said "the semi-paralysis within Congress reflects mounting tensions within the Democratic party." The article said the Senate had "passed only two major bills, the natural gas and farm measures. The President vetoed the former.... The latter when it left the Senate...was a mish-mash."

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams April 1 said "it's a long way to be sure, before the Congress adjourns, but up to date certainly the accomplishments have been pretty small."

## Official Minnesota Results

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) defeated Adlai E. Stevenson in the March 20 Minnesota Democratic Presidential primary by 59,162 votes.

The official returns showed:

Kefauver (D) 245,885; Stevenson 186,723.  
Eisenhower (R) 198,111; Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) 3,209.

Kefauver carried 81 of the state's 87 counties; seven of nine Congressional districts and won 26 of the state's 30 Democratic votes at the national convention. President Eisenhower won the state's Republican delegation. (Weekly Report, p. 333)

Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) said he did not think it fair to make any sweeping condemnation of the opposition party in the Senate and House. "In some respects," he declared, "Democrats in Congress have done a pretty good job."

## State Roundup

**GEORGIA** -- Gov. Marvin Griffin (D) April 2 said he would be willing to cooperate with other southern governors to seek a Democratic Presidential candidate not in favor of forcing racial integration on the South.

**IOWA** -- Lawrence Plummer, mayor of Norwood, and Hershell Loveland, Ottumwa, March 22 announced they were candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Loveland sought the position in 1952.

**NEW JERSEY** -- Kenneth Perry, Princeton, March 27 unanimously was elected Republican national committeeman. He succeeded Guy Gabrielson, former national chairman, named GOP state finance chairman March 26.

**NORTH DAKOTA** -- The Nonpartisan League March 29 voted to back the Democratic party after 40 years' affiliation with the Republican party. The League endorsed mandatory 100 percent price supports for "family-type" farm production and called for a voluntary conservation acreage reserve program.

**OKLAHOMA** -- George Norvell (D) was elected mayor of Tulsa April 4, leading a Democratic slate to a sweep of the city election. Norvell polled 28,795 votes to 18,738 for Mayor L.C. Clark (R). It was the first time the Democrats had made a clean sweep since 1942.

**OREGON** -- State Sen. Robert D. Holmes, Gearhart, and former State Sen. Lew Wallace, Portland, March 10 filed as Democratic gubernatorial candidates.



## Announced Congressional Candidates for 1956 Races

(1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms.)

### SENATE

#### • Seeking nomination:

##### Iowa, March 22

Duane Orton (R), Atlantic, official of National Farmers Organization.

Dayton Countryman (R), Des Moines, Iowa attorney general.

##### Idaho, March 22

Claude J. Burtenshaw (D), Idaho college professor.

Frank Church (D), Boise attorney.

Dr. Raymond L. White (R), Boise state senator.

John Sanborn (R), Idaho Falls, former Representative (1947-51).

Julian H. Golden (R Ky.), Pineville, assistant solicitor of the Interior Dept; March 27.

Leon P. Crawford (R S.C.), Clemson mayor; March 28.

Eric Haas (Soc. Lab. N.Y.), New York, newspaper editor; March 29.

### HOUSE

#### • Seeking re-election:

##### Idaho, March 22

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D), 1st Dist., Nampa, 2nd term (54,41;87).

Rep. Henry H. Budge (R), 2nd Dist., Boise, 3rd term (51,32;87).

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.), AL, Williston, 9th term (32,63;52); March 27.

Rep. George P. Miller (D Calif.), 8th Dist., Alameda, 6th term (61,32;87); March 29.

Rep. Donald Jackson (R Calif.), 16th Dist., Pacific Palisades, 5th term (49,10;74); March 30.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), 2nd Dist., Webster Groves, 4th term (61,32;77); March 30.

##### Indiana, March 30

Rep. Ray Madden (D), 1st Dist., Gary, 7th term (61,37; 100).

Rep. E. Ross Adair (R), 4th Dist., Fort Wayne, 3rd term (49,46;77).

Rep. Cecil M. Harden (R), 6th Dist., Covington, 4th term (78,22;77).

Rep. William G. Bray (R), 7th Dist., Martinsville, 3rd term (49,49;58).

Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D), 8th Dist., Evansville, 3rd term (54,44;90).

Rep. Earl Wilson (R), 9th Dist., Bedford, 8th term (73, 22;68).

Rep. Ralph Harvey (R), 10th Dist., New Castle, 5th term (78,22;74).

Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R), 11th Dist., Indianapolis, 3rd term (73,20;74).

##### Montana, April 3

Rep. Lee Metcalf (D), 1st Dist., Helena, 2nd term (56,41; 90).

Rep. Orvin B. Fjare (R), 2nd Dist., Big Timber, 1st term (61,29;81).

#### • Seeking nomination:

##### Oregon, March 10

R.F. Cook (R), 1st Dist., Silverton attorney.

Phillip J. Roth (R), 3rd Dist., Portland attorney.

Phil Allen (D Neb.), 2nd Dist., Omaha television commentator; March 12.

##### Idaho, March 22

Louise Shadduck (R), 1st Dist., Boise.

Frank Bisteline (D), 2nd Dist., Pocatello, attorney and former national committeeman.

##### Indiana, March 30

Frederick A. Wood (R), 1st Dist., Gary.

Arthur L. Bradburn Jr. (R), 1st Dist., Hammond.

Thurman C. Crook (D), 2nd Dist., Logansport.

George M. Cushman (D), 2nd Dist., Valparaiso.

William D. Jefferson (D), 2nd Dist., Rochester.

Daniel R. Morgan (R), 3rd Dist., South Bend.

Harold L. Whiteman (R), 3rd Dist., Lakeville.

Paul J. Hammes (R), 3rd Dist., Elkhart.

F. Jay Nimitz (R), 3rd Dist., South Bend.

Robert S. Baker (R), 3rd Dist., Michigan City.

Thomas B. Luneeen (D), 3rd Dist., South Bend.

Martha Jane McVay (R), 4th Dist., Topeka.

Richard E. Houtzer (D), 4th Dist., Auburn.

F. Dean Bechtol (D), 4th Dist., Garrett.

Willis E. Himelick (D), 5th Dist., Summitville.

J. Edward Roush (D), 5th Dist., Huntington.

William C. Smith (D), 5th Dist., Hartford City.

John W. King (D), 6th Dist., Greencastle.

Vernon R. Hill (D), 7th Dist., Coalmont.

Carl Corn (D), 7th Dist., Washington.

Marion F. Stephens (D), 7th Dist., Sullivan.

William G. Moss (D), 7th Dist., Bloomington.

Thomas C. Cravens (D), 7th Dist., Martinsville.

D. Bailey Merrill (R), 8th Dist., Evansville.

John M. Stalker (R), 8th Dist., Borden.

Harold W. Schimmel (R), 8th Dist., Evansville.

Louisa C. Culver (R), 8th Dist., Evansville.

Edward C. Reeves (R), 8th Dist., Evansville.

Wilfrid J. Ullrich (D), 9th Dist., Aurora.

Richard S. Brownson (D), 9th Dist., Brownstown.

Berryman S. Hurley (R), 10th Dist., Greenfield.

Walter C. Reese (D), 10th Dist., Shelbyville.

Randall S. Harmon (D), 10th Dist., Muncie.

Gerald C. Carmony (D), 10th Dist., Shelbyville.

Ivan M. Druley (D), 10th Dist., Milton.

John F. Linder (D), 11th Dist., Indianapolis.

Anthony B. Akers (D N.Y.), 17th Dist., New York City; April 1.

##### South Carolina, March 28

Mrs. Howard A. Knox (R), 3rd Dist., Seneca.

Dan H. Wallace (R), 4th Dist., Greenville.

##### Montana, April 3

Winfield E. Page (R), 1st Dist., Missoula.

Leroy Anderson (D), 2nd Dist., Blaine County.

**WASHINGTON** -- Secretary of State Earl Coe and State Sen. Albert D. Rosellini, Seattle, March 27 said they were candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

**WISCONSIN** -- Milwaukee Mayor Frank Zeidler April 4 was elected to a third four-year term, defeating

Milton J. McGuire, president of the common council. Zeidler polled 116,012 votes to 93,954 for McGuire in 519 of the city's 526 precincts. The election was non-partisan, but Zeidler, a Socialist, ran with the backing of organized labor and Democratic leaders. McGuire was supported by Republican leaders.

# Pressures On Congress

## LATE LOBBY SPENDING

A late lobby spending report filed by the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards shows the group to be the top lobby spender for 1955.

The Realtors reported spending \$131,005 to influence legislation during 1955, \$16,170 more than the National Assn. of Electric Companies reported. The NAEC was the biggest spender among those groups on record Jan. 31, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 137)

Late reports filed between Jan. 31 and March 31, 1956, pushed the 1955 total from \$4,162,127 to \$4,365,843 for 274 lobby groups. A total of 225 organizations spent \$4,286,158 to influence legislation in 1954.

The late reports put the Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc. and National Committee for Insurance Taxation into the \$50,000 or more group. The Colorado organization reported spending \$68,625, the insurance group, \$61,156.

Other late-reporting groups spending more than \$25,000 were: National Tax Equality Assn., \$32,996; AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, \$30,752; National Federation of Independent Business Inc., \$28,032; and Southern Pine Industry Committee, \$27,729.

Thirty groups filed late, listing a total of \$475,926 in lobbying expenditures:

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 2,103.25
American Assn. of Port Authorities	None
American Coal Sales Assn.	1,000.00
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	30,752.26*
American Humane Assn.	1,072.17*
American Library Assn.	17,867.92*
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	4,141.99*
American Veterans Committee	8,000.00*
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	7,291.88
Bulgarian Claims Committee	None
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	4,069.47
Colorado Railroads Legislative Committee	2,144.01*
Committee for Collective Security	1,407.13*
Conference of American Small Business Organizations Inc.	17,236.26
Cooperative Health Federation of America	868.00*
Council of Conservationists	None
International Assn. of Machinists	8,600.00*
International Council for Exceptional Children	None
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	131,005.92*
National Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses Inc.	None
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	61,156.48*
National Council Against Conscription	15,828.05*
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	28,032.07*
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None

National Tax Equality Assn.	\$ 32,996.51*
Pennsylvania-Ohio-New York Committee on Low Cost Niagara-St. Lawrence Power	1,849.01
Peoples Lobby	2,150.00
Southern Pine Industry Committee	27,729.35*
Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc.	68,625.20*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$475,926.93</b>

\* Quarterly spending reports listed in CQ annual spending story. (Weekly Report, p. 137)

## Pressure Points

### RIGHT-TO-WORK DRIVE

The National "Right-to-Work" Committee April 1 said campaigns were expected to get under way in 15 states in 1956 and 1957 to pass laws banning compulsory union membership agreements. Eighteen states currently have so-called "right-to-work" laws. The Committee said it expected "determined drives by union leaders" to repeal "right-to-work" laws in 12 states by 1957.

### TAX AMENDMENT

The Western Tax Council March 28 reported it was one state shy of the 32 needed to approve a proposed constitutional amendment to limit the maximum annual federal income tax rate to 25 percent. A petition signed by 32 states is needed to have Congress call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, which then must be ratified by 36 states. The Library of Congress said 27 legislatures had adopted tax-limit resolutions in one form or another, but only one-half were in the form of requests for a constitutional convention.

### WOMEN VOTERS

Most officers of the Atlanta League of Women Voters March 30 resigned in a protest against racial integration policies of the 125,000-member National League. The Atlanta unit, with 1,100 members, lost its president, three vice presidents, treasurer, secretary and five directors. Mrs. Walter Paschall, state League president, said the officers' decisions were "obviously based on a misunderstanding of the basic structure of the League of Women Voters."

### LOUISIANA NAACP

State District Judge Coleman Lindsay of Baton Rouge, La., March 29 issued a preliminary injunction outlawing activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. However, federal Judge J. Skelly Wright the same day issued an order in New Orleans directing the state to show cause why an injunction should not be issued preventing the state from pursuing its lawsuit against NAACP.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Eleven registrants filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 23-28. Registrants included ex-Rep. Alfred J. Elliott (D Calif., 1937-49) who indicated interest in the construction of the Terminus and Success Dams in Tulare County, Calif. Other registrants filing indicated interest in taxation, mining, postal and labor legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional, veterans and military. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., 425 Crocker Bldg., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Registrant -- JOSEPH T. McDONNELL, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3506, a bill for relief of the Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co."

Compensation -- Retainer of \$1,000.

Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 322)

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE ON JOINT RESOLUTION 1955 LEGISLATURE, P. O. Box 3170, Honolulu 2, Hawaii. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend Section 1237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the proceeds of sales of real property owned by estates, trusts and individuals for 10 consecutive years be taxed for federal income purposes as capital gains and not as ordinary income."

1. Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 238)

(The Committee was formed by interested citizens representing land owners and housing interests to push a joint resolution of the 1955 Hawaiian Legislature to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERGE, FOX AND ARENT, law firm, 1002 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Seeking amendments to title II of HR 9770," a bill to provide revenue for the District of Columbia. Title II includes amendments to D.C. Sales Tax Act and D.C. Use Tax Act.

Compensation -- \$1,000.

Previous Registration -- G. B. Macke Corp., Washington, D.C. (1955 Almanac, p. 689)

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

Registrant -- ROBERT F. LEDERER, 1832 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting raw cotton industry."

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SMALLER MAGAZINE POSTAL COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 975, New Canaan, Conn. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3228 and HR 9278, bills to readjust postal rates and establish commission on postal rates."

Expenses -- \$7,500 annually.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- WHERRY HOUSING ASSN., 1737 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- Interested in S 3309, S 2848 and HR 9893, bills to provide for construction of military housing.

(The Association, founded in 1953, is made up of builders interested in the operation of housing projects built under the Military Housing Act of 1949.)

### Citizens' Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- County of Tulare, Hall of Records, 210 N. Court St., Visalia, Calif.

Registrant -- ALFRED J. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 134, Tulare, Calif. Filed 3/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "For construction of Terminus and Success Dams in the County of Tulare, Calif."

Expenses -- \$5,000.

• **EMPLOYER** -- National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- LUKE C. QUINN JR., Room 607, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriations for research in neurological field."

Compensation -- \$7,000 annually.

Previous Registrations -- American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society and United Cerebral Palsy Assns., all of New York, N.Y. (1952 Almanac, p. 446)

### Foreign Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, Avenue Insurgentes, No. 432, Mexico City, D.F.

Registrant -- JOSEPH T. McDONNELL, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/28/56.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3505, a bill to authorize the sale of certain vessels to citizens of Mexico."

Compensation -- Retainer of \$400 monthly for three months.

Previous Registrations -- See above.

### Labor Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main St., Kansas City 12, Mo.

Registrant -- JAMES B. MADARIS, Room 303, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 3/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, and other legislation of interest to railroad employees and labor in general.

Previous Registrations -- For the same Brotherhood on two other occasions. (1947 Almanac, p. 769; 1954 Almanac, p. 703)



## SEGREGATION CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower March 31 said he would consider calling special conferences to deal with racial relations problems if Congress failed to adopt his proposal for a bipartisan commission to study the issue. Mr. Eisenhower gave his views in replying to a March 22 telegram from Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins (D). Collins had suggested that southern governors and attorneys general be called to review "the South's present problems in the whole field of racial relations." The President said he was "still hopeful" that Congress would act favorably on his suggestion for a bipartisan commission. "However," he said, "if they decline, I will have to consider other types of conferences, including the kind you suggest."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) March 31 said he thought "the sort of conference Gov. Collins has proposed should come before any attempt is made to set up a special commission." Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said a conference "might be helpful," but opposed establishment of a commission. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "A conference limited to elected state officials cannot present fairly the views of substantial minorities of Negro citizens in the affected states."

## SEDITION

The Supreme Court April 2, in a 6-3 decision, ruled out state prosecution for sedition against the federal government, except "at times when the federal government has not occupied the field." The Court upheld a Pennsylvania supreme court ruling setting aside a lower court conviction of Steve Nelson, a Communist party leader, with a finding that the federal Smith Act (18 USC 2385) superseded the state's sedition law. Nelson also was convicted in federal court under the Smith Act. Chief Justice Earl Warren, in the majority opinion, said the Court found "that Congress has occupied the field to the exclusion of parallel state legislation.... Without compelling indication to the contrary, we will not assume that Congress intended to permit the possibility of double punishment."

## Capitol Briefs

### PASSPORTS

The State Department March 30 announced its new passport applications, scheduled to go into use about July 1, would require every applicant to state whether he had ever been a member of the Communist party. In the past, applicants have been required to answer questions about previous Communist affiliations only when the Department was in possession of derogatory information about the applicant.

## Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower April 4 told his 84th news conference he never would order American troops into any kind of action that could be interpreted as war without prior approval by Congress. He said, of course, there might come a time when it would be necessary for U.S. forces to defend themselves in a local action.

The President also said:

It is probably too late to put the soil bank program into effect this year. He said Congress has added what he termed clumsy amendments to the omnibus farm bill. Some other amendments are even worse, he said.

The defensive capabilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are more apparent to him and NATO is in a much better and stronger position than it was seven years ago.

## FOREIGN TRADE

International Cooperation Administrator John B. Hollister March 30 said he had no evidence of "any direct trade" between Nationalist and Red China. In a Jan. 5 report to Congress, Hollister had listed Nationalist China as the "importing country" for \$1.3 million worth of goods from Red China during the first eight months of 1955. He said that, while the report did not show it, all goods listed as coming from Red China "were actually shipped from Hong Kong." Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. March 29 told the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that any dealings between the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists "took place through Hong Kong." (Weekly Report, p. 372)

## COMMUNIST SEIZURES

The Communist party April 3 recovered the seized assets of The Daily Worker, party newspaper, and the offices of the national headquarters in New York City by posting \$4,500 toward income tax liens. The arrangement called for payment of \$3,000 by The Daily Worker and \$1,500 by the party. The offices were seized by agents of the Internal Revenue Service March 27. (Weekly Report, p. 368)

## Independent Commissions

Two nominations to independent commissions await Senate confirmation: G. Joseph Minetti (D N.Y.) and James Durfee (R Wis.) both to the Civil Aeronautics Board. Minetti has been serving since December on a recess appointment. Durfee was nominated March 22. These may be added to the roster of current members of independent commissions (p. 407).

## CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF 15 INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

Changes in membership are listed for 15 regulatory commissions and independent agencies in the nature of boards or commissions. As listed below, the first eight are generally listed as the classic regulatory commissions, the ninth is on the borderline, and the remaining six have been added because of their importance and the fact that they operate as boards or commissions.

Interstate Commerce Commission  
Federal Reserve Board  
Federal Trade Commission  
Federal Power Commission  
Federal Communications Commission  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
National Labor Relations Board  
Civil Aeronautics Board  
U.S. Tariff Commission  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Civil Service Commission  
Export-Import Bank  
Subversive Activities Control Board  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
National Mediation Board

Changes are shown by listing the membership as of Jan. 20, 1953, then listing Eisenhower appointments confirmed by the Senate. Present members are marked by an asterisk. When available or when party membership information is relevant, it is included. State of origin is included except that for Federal Reserve Board members, the Federal Reserve District is given. Dates of original and subsequent appointments are given and reappointment dates occurring during Eisenhower Administration are underlined. They do not always correspond to the length of a full term because members often are appointed for the balance of an unexpired term.

Most of the agencies are permitted interim or recess appointees while Congress is not in session. If the appointment is not confirmed before the end of the following session, it automatically lapses. However, the Commissioner may have taken the oath of office and may have served for as long as a year. Interim appointees not confirmed are not included in this tabulation.

Reference is made to the date of confirmation by the Senate rather than the date of Presidential appointment or date of taking office. Resignation dates usually refer to the time the resignation took effect. The series of dates of appointments and reappointments (years only) were provided by the agencies themselves, who usually keep those records in terms of the time of taking oath of office.

### Interstate Commerce Commission

Established in 1887, the ICC regulates commerce between states, including railroads and other common carriers, by fixing rates, setting standards for service, issuing permits to engage in transportation, controlling some business methods, and setting safety standards.

Eleven members, serving seven-year terms (staggered to expire at different times), comprise the Commission.

Not more than six members may come from the same political party.

TOTALS: Three holdovers, one serving on expired term; seven Eisenhower appointments, one of them reappointed; two nominations pending confirmation.

#### ICC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:  
Chairman J. Haden Aldredge (D Ala.) 1939, 1945, 1952; resigned Oct. 31, 1955, from term expiring Dec. 31, 1958.

William Erwin Lee (R Idaho) 1930, 1932, 1939, 1945; retired Aug. 18, 1953; term expired Dec. 31, 1952, but continued to serve until appointment of successor.

Charles D. Mahaffie (D D.C.) 1930, 1931, 1938, 1945; retired Dec. 31, 1954; term expired Dec. 31, 1951, but continued to serve until appointment of successor.

Walter M. W. Splawn (D Texas) 1934, 1941, 1948; retired (disability) June 30, 1953, from term expiring Dec. 31, 1954.

William J. Patterson (Ind. N.D.) 1939, 1945; retired July 10, 1953; term expired Dec. 31, 1952, but continued to serve until appointment of successor.

\*J. Monroe Johnson (D S.C.) 1940, 1942, 1949; term expired Dec. 31, 1955, but continues to serve until approval of successor.

\*Richard F. Mitchell (D Iowa) 1947, 1950; term expires Dec. 31, 1956.

Hugh W. Cross (R Ill.) 1949, 1950; resigned Nov. 23, 1955, from term expiring Dec. 31, 1957.

James K. Knudson (R Utah) 1950; resigned May 22, 1954; term expired Dec. 31, 1953, but stayed until approval of successor.

Martin Kelso Elliott (R Ind.) 1952; resigned Feb. 29, 1956, from term expiring Dec. 31, 1956.

\*Anthony F. Arpaia (D Conn.) 1952; term expires Dec. 31, 1957.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Owen Clarke (R Wash.) confirmed July 8, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1959.

\*Howard G. Freas (R Calif.) confirmed July 16, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1959.

\*Kenneth H. Tuggle (R Ky.) confirmed July 31, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1954; reappointed and confirmed Jan. 27, 1955, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1961.

\*John H. Winchell (R Colo.) confirmed July 2, 1954, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1960.

\*Everett Hutchinson (D Texas) confirmed Jan. 27, 1955, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1958.

\*Rupert L. Murphy (D Ga.) confirmed Jan. 26, 1956, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1957.

\*Robert W. Minor (R Ohio) confirmed Jan. 26, 1956, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1958.

\*Donald P. McPherson (R Pa.) confirmed March 15, 1956, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1962.

\*Laurence K. Walrath (D Fla.) confirmed March 15, 1956, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1956.

### Federal Reserve Board

Established in 1914, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System supervises banking and regulates the volume of money in circulation and interest rates.

Seven members, serving 14-year terms (staggered).

No bipartisan requirement, but not more than one from each Federal Reserve District.

TOTALS: Five holdovers, one reappointed during Eisenhower Administration; three Eisenhower appointments, including one who died and was replaced.

#### FRB MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. (D Federal Reserve District 2, N.Y.) 1951, 1956; term expires Jan. 31, 1970.

\*M.S. Szymczak (D FRD 7, Chicago) 1933, 1936, 1948; term expires Jan. 31, 1962.

R.M. Evans (FRD 5, Virginia) 1942; term expired Jan. 31, 1954, but served until Aug. 13, 1954, after approval of successor.

\*James K. Vardaman Jr. (D FRD 8, St. Louis) 1946; term expires Jan. 31, 1960.

\*Abbot L. Mills Jr. (R FRD 12, San Francisco) 1952; term expires Jan. 31, 1958.

\*James L. Robertson (FRD 10, Kansas City) 1952; term expires Jan. 31, 1964.

Vacancy (from June 30, 1952)

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

Paul Emmert Miller (FRD 9, Minneapolis) confirmed Aug. 3, 1954, for term expiring Jan. 31, 1968; died Oct. 21, 1954.

\*C. Canby Balderston (R FRD 3, Philadelphia) confirmed Aug. 6, 1954, for remainder of term expiring Jan. 31, 1966.

\*Charles N. Shepardson (R FRD 11, Dallas) confirmed March 8, 1955, for remainder of term expiring Jan. 31, 1968.

## Federal Trade Commission

Established in 1915, the FTC regulates practices of firms engaging in interstate commerce which might lead to monopoly or unfair competition, such as price-fixing, boycotts and combinations in restraint of trade. It also regulates false advertising.

Five members, seven-year terms (staggered).

Not more than three members from same political party.

TOTALS: One holdover; five Eisenhower appointments, including one who resigned and was replaced.

### FTC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman James M. Mead (D N.Y.) 1949; term expired Sept. 25, 1955.

\*Lowell B. Mason (R Ill.) 1945, 1949; term expires Sept. 25, 1956.

John Carson (Ind. Ind.) 1949; term expired Sept. 25, 1952, but served until March 31, 1953, after successor was approved, reappointed by President Truman but not confirmed; nomination withdrawn Feb. 10, 1953.

Stephen J. Spingarn (D N.Y.) 1950; term expired Sept. 25, 1953.

Albert A. Carretta (D N.Y.) 1952; term expired Sept. 25, 1954.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

Edward F. Howrey (R N.Y.) confirmed March 23, 1953, for term expiring Sept. 25, 1959; resigned Sept. 12, 1955.

\*John Williams Gwynne (R Iowa) confirmed Aug. 3, 1953, for term expiring Sept. 25, 1960.

\*Robert Thompson Secrest (D Ohio) confirmed July 2, 1954, for term expiring Sept. 25, 1961.

\*William C. Kern (D Ind.) confirmed July 21, 1955, for term expiring Sept. 25, 1962.

\*Sigurd Anderson (R S.D.) confirmed Feb. 10, 1956, for remainder of term ending Sept. 25, 1959.

## Federal Power Commission

Established in 1920, the FPC licenses private power projects on navigable waters subject to federal jurisdiction and regulates interstate sales of power and natural gas, fixing electric rates. The Commission supervises most federal power projects.

Five members, with five-year terms.

Not more than three members of same party.

TOTALS: One holdover; four Eisenhower appointments.

### FPC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Thomas C. Buchanan (D Pa.) 1949; resigned May 15, 1953; term expired June 22, 1952; reappointment made in recess and sent to the Senate but withdrawn April 17, 1953.

Harrington Wimberly (D Okla.) 1945, 1948; term expired June 22, 1953.

\*Claude L. Draper (R Wyo.) 1930, 1931, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1951; term expires June 22, 1956.

Nelson Lee Smith (Ind. N.H.) 1943, 1945, 1950; term expired June 22, 1955.

Dale E. Doty (D Calif.) 1952; term expired June 22, 1954.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Jerome K. Kuykendall (R Wash.) confirmed April 23, 1953, for remainder of term expiring June 22, 1957.

\*Seaborn Lee Digby (D La.) confirmed July 31, 1953, for term expiring June 22, 1958.

\*Frederick Stueck (R Mo.) confirmed July 8, 1954, for term expiring June 22, 1959.

\*William R. Connoles (Ind. Conn.) confirmed May 2, 1955, for term expiring June 22, 1960.

## Federal Communications Commission

Established in 1934, the FCC regulates communications media such as telephone and telegraph, radio and television. Among its powers is licensing of radio and TV stations.

Seven members, with seven-year terms.

Not more than four of same political party.

TOTALS: Three holdovers; four Eisenhower appointments, including one who has been reappointed.

### FCC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Paul A. Walker (D Okla.) 1934, 1939, 1946; retired when term expired June 30, 1953.

\*Rosel H. Hyde (R Idaho) 1946, 1952; term expires June 30, 1959.

\*Edward M. Webster (Ind. D.C.) 1947, 1949; term expires June 30, 1956.

George E. Sterling (R Maine) 1948, 1950; resigned Sept. 30, 1954, from term expiring June 30, 1957.

Freida B. Hennock (D N.Y.) 1948; term expired June 30, 1955.

\*Robert T. Bartley (D Texas) 1952; term expires June 30, 1958.

Vacancy -- after Sept. 19, 1952 (resignation of Robert F. Jones R Ohio) filled by recess appointment of Eugene H. Merrill (D Utah) not confirmed, withdrawn March 20, 1953.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*John C. Doerfer (R Wis.) confirmed April 2, 1953, for term expiring June 30, 1954; reappointed and confirmed June 29, 1954, for term expiring June 30, 1961.

\*Robert E. Lee (R D.C.) confirmed Jan. 25, 1954, (58-25 roll-call vote) for term expiring June 30, 1960.

\*George C. McConnaughey (R Ohio) confirmed March 14, 1955, for term expiring June 30, 1957.

\*Richard A. Mack (D Fla.) confirmed June 17, 1955, for term expiring June 30, 1962.

## Securities and Exchange Commission

Established in 1934, the SEC regulates security issues, supervises stock exchanges, and regulates holding companies and investment companies.

Five members, serving five-year terms (staggered).

Not more than three of same political party.

TOTALS: One holdover; six Eisenhower appointments, including two who resigned and were replaced.

### SEC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Donald C. Cook (D Mich.) 1949; resigned June 17, 1953, from term expiring June 5, 1954.

Richard B. McEntire (R Kan.) 1946, 1948; resigned May 31, 1953, from term expiring June 5, 1953.

Paul R. Rowen (D Mass.) 1948; term expired June 5, 1955.

\*Clarence H. Adams (R Conn.) 1952; term expires June 5, 1956.

J. Howard Rossbach (D N.Y.) 1952; resigned Feb. 14, 1953, from term expiring June 5, 1957.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

Ralph H. Demmler (R Pa.) confirmed June 15, 1953, for term expiring June 5, 1957; resigned May 25, 1955.



A. Jackson Goodwin (D Ala.) confirmed July 11, 1953, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1954; reappointed and confirmed May 3, 1954, for term expiring June 5, 1959; resigned Dec. 31, 1955.

\*J. Sinclair Armstrong (R Ill.) confirmed July 11, 1953, for term expiring June 5, 1958.

\*Andrew Downey Orrick (R Calif.) confirmed May 24, 1955, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1957.

\*Harold C. Patterson (D Va.) confirmed Aug. 2, 1955, (roll-call vote of 49-29) for term expiring June 5, 1960.

\*Earl F. Hastings (D Ariz.) confirmed March 1, 1956, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1959.

## National Labor Relations Board

Established in 1935, the NLRB administers the National Labor Relations Act by enforcing rights to collective bargaining, supervising elections for bargaining representatives and adjudicating charges of unfair labor practices and jurisdictional disputes.

Five members, serving five-year terms (staggered).

No bipartisanship requirement.

TOTALS: Two holdovers; four Eisenhower appointments, including two whose terms expired and were not reappointed. One confirmation was pending.

### NLRB MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

#### • Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Paul M. Herzog (D N.Y.) 1945, 1950; resigned June 30, 1953, from term expiring Aug. 27, 1955.

John M. Houston (D Kan.) 1943, 1948; term expired Aug. 27, 1953.

\*Ivar H. Peterson (Ind. Va.) 1952; term expires Aug. 27, 1957.

\*Abe Murdock (D Utah) 1947, 1952; term expires Dec. 16, 1957.  
Paul L. Styles (D Ala.) 1950; resigned Aug. 31, 1953, from term expiring Dec. 16, 1954.

#### • Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

Guy Farmer (Ind. D.C.) confirmed July 10, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 27, 1955; not reappointed.

\*Philip Ray Rodgers (R Utah) confirmed July 30, 1953, for term expiring Aug. 27, 1958.

Albert Cummins Beeson (R Calif.) confirmed Feb. 18, 1954, (roll-call vote of 45-42) for remainder of term expiring Dec. 16, 1954; not reappointed.

\*Boyd Leedom (R S.D.) confirmed Feb. 28, 1955, for term expiring Dec. 16, 1959.

\*Stephen S. Bean (R Mass.) confirmed March 28, 1956, for term expiring Aug. 27, 1960.

## Civil Aeronautics Board

Established in 1940, the CAB licenses domestic air carriers and foreign carriers landing in the U.S.; fixes passenger, freight and mail rates; regulates mergers and other business arrangements among carriers; and establishes safe operating standards.

Five members, serving six-year terms (staggered).

Not more than three members from one political party.

TOTALS: Two holdovers, including one confirmed for reappointment after Eisenhower took office; two Eisenhower appointments, including one reappointed.

### CAB MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

#### • Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Oswald Ryan (R Ind.) 1938, 1942, 1948; term expired Dec. 31, 1954.

Josh Lee (D Okla.) 1943, 1944, 1949; term expired Dec. 31, 1955.

\*Joseph P. Adams (D Wash.) 1951; term expires Dec. 31, 1956.

\*Chan Gurney (R S.D.) 1951, 1953; term expires Dec. 31, 1958.  
Vacancy, from Oct. 31, 1952 (resignation of Chairman Donald W. Nyrop (D Neb.) from term expiring Dec. 31, 1953.)

#### • Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R Pa.) confirmed April 2, 1953, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1953; reappointed and confirmed Jan. 25, 1954, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1959.

\*Ross Rizley (R Okla.) confirmed Feb. 25, 1955, for term expiring Dec. 31, 1960.

## U.S. Tariff Commission

Established in 1916, the USTC investigates and reports on tariff and foreign trade matters. Among the subjects it studies are customs administration, trade treaties and tariff relations with other countries, charges of unfair competition in trade and foreign discrimination against U.S. products and the effects of any proposed tariff reduction.

Six members, serving six-year staggered terms.

Not more than three members from one political party.

TOTALS: One holdover; four Eisenhower appointments. Two confirmations pending (one of member now serving for extension of term.)

### USTC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

#### • Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Oscar B. Ryder (D Va.) 1934, 1939, 1945, 1951; retired Feb. 28, 1955, with term expiring June 16, 1957.

Lynn R. Edminster (D Ill.) 1942, 1943, 1949; term expired June 16, 1955.

\*Edgar B. Brossard (R Utah) 1925, 1930, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956; term expires June 16, 1962.

John Price Gregg (R Ore.) 1946, 1947; died Oct. 29, 1952, term expiring June 16, 1953.

George McGill (D Kan.) 1944, 1948, 1949; term expired June 16, 1954.

Vacancy, from June 16, 1952.

#### • Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Joseph E. Talbot (R Conn.) confirmed April 10, 1953, for term expiring June 16, 1953; reappointed and confirmed June 1, 1953, for term expiring June 16, 1959.

\*Walter R. Schreiber (R Md.) confirmed July 31, 1953, for term expiring June 16, 1958.

\*Glenn W. Sutton (D Ga.) confirmed July 28, 1954, for term expiring June 16, 1960.

\*James Weldon Jones (D Texas) confirmed June 14, 1955, for term expiring June 16, 1957; reappointed and confirmed March 13, 1956, for term expiring June 16, 1961.

\*William E. Dowling (D Mich.) confirmed March 13, 1956, for term expiring June 16, 1957.

## Atomic Energy Commission

Established in 1946, the AEC formulates and administers a government program for the development of atomic energy, decides what information on atomic energy shall be disseminated, carries on international cooperation in the field and devises programs to encourage private development for peaceful uses.

Five members, serving five-year terms.

No bipartisanship requirement.

TOTALS: One holdover; five Eisenhower reappointments, one of whom was not reappointed and a successor named.

### AEC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

#### • Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Gordon Dean (Calif.) 1949; term expired June 30, 1953.

\*Thomas E. Murray (N.Y.) 1952; term expires June 30, 1957.  
Henry D. Smyth (N.J.) 1949, 1951; resigned Sept. 30, 1954, from term expiring June 30, 1956.

Eugene M. Zuckert (Conn. and N.Y.) 1952; term expired June 30, 1954.

Vacancy, after resignation Nov. 1, 1952, of T. Keith Glennan for term expiring June 30, 1955.

#### • Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Lewis L. Strauss (Va.) confirmed June 27, 1953, for term expiring June 30, 1958.

Joseph Campbell (N.Y.) confirmed July 21, 1953, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1955; resigned Dec. 30, 1954.

\*Willard Frank Libby (Ill.) confirmed Dec. 2, 1954, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1956.

\*John Von Neumann (N.J.) confirmed March 14, 1955, for term expiring June 30, 1959.

\*Harold S. Vance (Ind.) confirmed Jan. 27, 1956, for term expiring June 30, 1960.

### Civil Service Commission

Established in 1883, the CSC administers a merit system for federal employees, setting standards for and classifying government posts, testing, investigating and appointing prospective employees, enforcing restrictions on political activity and administering a retirement system.

Three members serving at the pleasure of the President.

Not more than two from same political party.

TOTALS: No holdovers; three Eisenhower appointments.

#### CSC MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Frances Perkins (D N.Y.) 1946; resigned April 15, 1953.

James M. Mitchell (R N.Y.) 1948; resigned March 31, 1953.

Vacancy, after Dec. 31, 1952, resignation of Chairman Robert Ramspeck (D Ga.).

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Chairman Philip Young (R N.Y.) confirmed March 18, 1953.

\*George M. Moore (R Ky.) confirmed April 9, 1953.

\*Frederick J. Lawton (D D.C.) confirmed April 18, 1953.

### Export-Import Bank

Established in 1934 as a District of Columbia corporation, and made an independent U.S. agency in 1945, the Export-Import Bank helps finance U.S. foreign trade. Its loans must be for specific purposes and offer reasonable assurance of repayment.

Five members, serving since 1954 at pleasure of the President (prior to then, for five-year terms)

No bipartisanship requirement.

TOTALS: Two holdovers, both reappointed to indefinite terms since Eisenhower took office; four Eisenhower appointments, including one who resigned and for whom a successor was appointed.

#### EX-IM MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Hawthorne Arey (D Neb.) 1949, 1950, 1955. (Confirmed Feb. 1, 1955.)

\*Lynn U. Stambaugh (R N.D.) 1945, 1950, 1955. (Confirmed Feb. 1, 1955.)

Secretary of State Dean Acheson (ex officio). After reorganization Secretary no longer ex officio member.

Two vacancies: One following Jan. 19, 1953, resignation of Chairman Herbert E. Gaston (D N.Y.) and one filled by recess appointment of Wilson L. Townsend, withdrawn March 27, 1953.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

Glen E. Edgerton (R Kan.) confirmed April 2, 1953, for term ending June 6, 1955; resigned Oct. 1, 1955.

\*George A. Blowers (D Fla.) confirmed Feb. 1, 1955.

\*Vance Brand (R Ohio) confirmed Feb. 1, 1955.

\*Samuel C. Waugh (R Neb.) confirmed Jan. 26, 1956.

### Subversive Activities Control Board

Established in 1950, the Board determines on request whether any organizations or individuals are required to register under terms of the Subversive Activities Control Act as an organization, or member thereof, which is "Communist-action" or "Communist-front" or "Communist-infiltrated."

Five members, serving five-year terms (changed in 1955 from three-year terms).

Not more than three members of same political party.

TOTALS: One holdover serving an expired term; two Eisenhower appointments confirmed, both reappointed. One confirmation pending.

#### SACB MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953: (1955 reorganization changes terms from 3 to 5 years.)

Chairman Peter Campbell Brown (D N.Y.) 1950, 1951; resigned April 22, 1953, from a term expiring Aug. 9, 1953.

David J. Coddair (R Mass.) 1950, 1952; retired (disability) Dec. 31, 1955; term had expired Aug. 9, 1955, but was serving until appointment of successor.

\*Kathryn McHale (D Ind.) 1950, 1952; term expired Aug. 9, 1955, but continues to serve until appointment of successor.

Watson B. Miller (D Md.) 1952; term expired March 4, 1955.

Vacancy, after death of James O'Connor Roberts (R D.C.) in April 1952.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) confirmed April 28, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 9, 1953; reappointed and confirmed July 30, 1953, for term expiring Aug. 9, 1956.

\*Thomas J. Herbert (R Ohio) confirmed April 28, 1953, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 9, 1954; reappointed and confirmed April 6, 1954, for term expiring April 9, 1957.

\*R. Lockwood Jones (R Okla.) confirmed March 28, 1956, for term expiring Aug. 9, 1960.

\*Francis Adams Cherry (D Ark.) confirmed March 28, 1956, for term expiring March 4, 1960.

### Tennessee Valley Authority

Established in 1933, the TVA has responsibility for developing and administering a system of dams on the Tennessee River for flood control and navigation purposes. The authority sells electric power and produces fertilizers.

Three members of the Board of Directors, serving nine-year terms.

No bipartisanship requirement.

TOTALS: Two holdovers; one Eisenhower appointment.

#### TVA MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

Chairman Gordon R. Clapp (Wis.) 1947; term expired May 18, 1954.

\*Harry A. Curtis (Colo.) 1948; term expires May 18, 1957.

\*Raymond R. Paty (Tenn.) 1952; term expires May 18, 1960.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Herbert Davis Vogel (Mich.) confirmed Aug. 11, 1954, for term expiring May 18, 1963.

### National Mediation Board

Established in 1934, the NMB mediates labor disputes involving railroads and airlines to avoid transportation stoppages, guarantees collective bargaining to employees of these industries and settles jurisdictional disputes.

Three members, serving three-year terms.

Not more than two members of same political party.

TOTALS: Two holdovers, both reappointed during Eisenhower Administration; one Eisenhower appointment.

#### NMB MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

- Membership Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Chairman Francis A. O'Neill Jr. (R N.Y.) 1947, 1950, 1953, 1956; term expires Feb. 1, 1959.

John Thad Scott Jr. (D Texas) 1948, 1951; resigned July 31, 1953, from term ending Feb. 1, 1954.

\*Leverett Edwards (D Okla.) 1950, 1952, 1955; term expires Feb. 1, 1958.

- Named after Jan. 20, 1953:

\*Robert O. Boyd (R Ore.) confirmed Feb. 5, 1954, for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1954; reappointed and confirmed Feb. 5, 1954, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1957.

## CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report.

CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections for your convenience at the end of each quarter. The corrections that follow are to be made in the 1956 Weekly Report.

Weekly Report, Page 14, Column 1 -- Under "District Breakdown," 1952 figures should read: Doubtful 87\* (not 88\*); Fighting 80 (not 79). Under "Party Breakdown," 1952 figures should read: SAFE Democratic 143 (not 142); SAFE Republican 125 (not 126); Doubtful Republican 40 (not 41); Fighting Republican 56 (not 55).

Page 15, Column 2 -- Under "Presidential Coattails," line 2 of chart should read: 1952 Congress 221 40 56 125 (not 222 41 55 126). Under "Retirements and Deaths," paragraph 3, lines 6 and 7 should read: The five (not four) remaining districts, three Republican and two (not one) Democratic are Safe.

Page 76, Column 2 -- Under "Lobbyist Registrations," address of last registrant (Robert H. McNeill) should read: 815 15th St., N.W. (not 156h St.).

Page 94, Column 2 -- Paragraph 1, line 1 should read: figures of their spending for the second half of 1955 (not 1956).

Page 98, Column 2 -- Under "Social Security," paragraph 2, line 7 should read: by the leaders of the political arm (not army) of the medical fraternity.

Page 157, Column 1 -- Under "State Activities," paragraph 3 should be headed: Florida. Paragraph 4 should be headed: Georgia (headings transposed).

Page 168, Column 1 -- Under "Deficiency Appropriation," paragraph 3, "Provisions," first item should read: \$25,000,000 for the President's disaster relief fund (not \$25,000).

Page 175, Column 1 -- Under "The Problem," paragraph 2, last 2 lines should read: other principal source of income is the "large" individual contribution (not individual or corporate).

Page 211, Column 2 -- Under "Lobbyist Registrations," second item, lines 1-3 should read: EMPLOYER -- Kensington Co., San Diego, Calif. Registrant -- Miller & Chevalier (law firm), 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W. ("law firm" should follow name of registrant, not employer).

Page 226 -- Caption 5, line 3 should read: to deny use of a Presidential emergency proclamation (insert deny).

Page 245, Column 1 -- Under "GATT," paragraph 1, lines 3 and 4 should read: Negotiated in 1947, GATT (not the Reciprocal Trade program) is adhered to by 35 nations.

Page 245, Column 2 -- Under "GATT Operation," lines 4-6 should read: The results of the GATT negotiation were accepted provisionally and were to be superseded (not and superseded) by the broader ITO when it came into force. (ITO never came into force.)

Page 251, Column 2 -- Under "Corrupt Practices," subhead "Related Developments," paragraph 1, lines 5 and 6 should read: at 20 cents a vote cast in any election in the state in the previous four years or \$75,000, whichever was higher (not with a \$75,000 limit). Line 8 should read: or 20 cents a vote (not at 20 cents a vote).

Page 287, Column 1 (chart) -- Under "Senate," subhead "Resignation," line 3 should read: March 3, effective April 4 (not 14). Under subhead "Appointment," line 2

should read: Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. to serve from April 4 (not 14).

Page 301, Column 1 -- Lines 1 and 2 should read: 101 (not one hundred) southern Congressmen from 11 states -- 19 Senators and 82 (not 81) Representatives. Line 4 should read: Supreme Court for its 1954 (not 1950) decision calling for the desegregation. Under "100 Percent Participation," subhead "Tennessee," delete: Joe L. Ervin.

Page 317 -- Caption 31, line 4 should read: place (not increase) grazing land in reserve.

Page 329, Column 1 -- Paragraph 1, line 4 should read: \$2,703,341,750 (not \$3,285,800,000).

Page 334, Column 1 -- Under "Schoeppel Leads GOP," line 6 should read: Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (not Rep.).

Page 342, Column 1 -- Paragraph 1, lines 2 and 3 should read: Require the Secretary to establish a corn set-aside of 250 million bushels (not increase the corn set-aside by 250 million bushels).

Page 346 -- Caption 34, line 2 should read: limit imports of surplus crops (not limit increase of stored surplus crops). Caption 36, line 4 should read: sold (not shipped) to foreign countries.

Page 381, Column 1 -- Under "OTC Campaign," paragraph 1, line 3 and paragraph 2, line 3 should read: HR 5550 (not HR 5500).

Page 385, Column 2 (chart) -- Line 1 should read: Rep. Thurmond Chatham (D) 5th District, Elkins, 4th term (32,20;40).

### CQ Almanac Corrections

These corrections are for your CQ Almanac, the bound yearly volume. Please inform us of errors found at any time. (Corrections for other CQ Almanacs will be found in the 1955 Almanac, p. 13)

Vol. I, 1945, page 474 (chart) -- Knowland (R Calif.) in Column 1 should be blank (not AN).

Vol. XI, 1955, page 24 (chart) -- In Column 10, the following should be ranked 73 (not 72): Mass. -- Macdonald; Mich. -- Hayworth, Diggs, Griffiths; Minn. -- Knutson; Mo. -- Hull. Also in Mo., Christopher should be ranked 72 (not 71).

Page 25 (chart) -- In Column 10 under Texas, Wright should be ranked 73 (not 72).

Page 371, Column 2 -- Under "Intelligence Activities," paragraph 4, delete the first sentence and substitute: Major Recommendations -- The President should appoint a committee of "experienced private citizens" to examine and report periodically on foreign intelligence activities. Congress should "consider creating a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Intelligence, similar to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy."

Page 468, Column 2 -- Under "Provisions," delete lines 4 through 7 (beginning "Increased the total revolving fund" and ending "disaster loans").

Page 469, Column 2 -- Under "House," subhead "Floor Action," paragraph 1, second sentence should read: The chamber agreed to a revised committee amendment which dropped provisions for increasing SBA's lending authority.

Page 644, Column 2 -- Fourth item should read: HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6977 (not HR 6877).

Page 779, Column 2 -- Paragraph 2, line 1 should read: \$141.8 (not \$41.8) million.



**In This Appendix . . . (March 26-April 1)****Bills Acted On . . . . . PAGE A-87**

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

**Bills Introduced . . . . . PAGE A-89**

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

**Public Law 431**

S 2884 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. YOUNG (R N.D.). House Agriculture and Forestry reported, amended, Jan. 20. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended. House Agriculture reported Feb. 23. House passed on consent calendar March 5. President signed March 16.

**Public Law 432**

H J Res 582 -- Make additional appropriations for Department of Labor for fiscal year 1956 to provide \$13 million for payment of claims of unemployed former federal employees. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 15. Senate passed March 15. President signed March 19.

**Public Law 433**

S 3091 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 9, amended. Senate passed March 12, amended. House passed March 13. President signed March 21.

**Public Law 434**

HR 2552 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 22, amended. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed March 9. President signed March 21.

**Public Law 435**

HR 5556 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24.

**Public Law 436**

H J Res 517 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957. McCormack (D Mass.). House passed Feb. 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported. Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24.

**Public Law 437**

HR 7927 -- Extend time within which State of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 23. Senate Banking and Currency reported March 6. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. President signed March 24.

**Public Law 438**

S 1529 -- Revise boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in State of North Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments March 15. President signed March 24.

## 2. Sent to President

S 500 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. ANDERSON (D N.M.) and other Senators. Senate passed, SR-23, April 20, 1955, amended. House passed March 1, amended. House adopted March 28. Senate adopted March 28.

S 1289 -- Establish family court in and for D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House District of Columbia reported July 21, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 26, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments March 29.

HR 374 -- Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest. Toulumne County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 1855 -- Amend act approved April 24, 1950, re facilitating work of Forest Service. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 3233 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make it criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for arson. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 27. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 5889 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 6461 -- Amend section 73 (i) of Hawaiian Organic Act re assessment of land in irrigation projects formed by territorial agency. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 6463 -- Ratify and confirm section 4539, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, section 1 (b), act 12, Session Laws of Hawaii 1951, and sale of public lands consummated pursuant to terms of said statutes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

HR 6574 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27, 1955. Senate District of Columbia reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

- HR 6625 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. Senate passed March 28.
- HR 6807 -- Authorize amendment of certain patents of government lands containing restriction as to use of such lands in territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- HR 7236 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water conservation practices. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- HR 8100 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Brazil. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- HR 9064 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1957. GARY (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 3. House passed Feb. 7. Senate Appropriations reported March 6. Senate passed March 7, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 15. Senate adopted March 28. House adopted March 28.
- HR 9166 -- Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported March 8. House passed 366-4 under suspension of rules March 13. Senate Finance reported March 23. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- HR 9770 -- Provide revenue for D.C. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 13, amended. House passed March 20, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported March 23, amended. Senate passed March 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 27. House adopted March 28.
- H J Res 112 -- Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangeburg County, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- H J Res 464 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported March 23. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.

### 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 898 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, re authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them in furnishing of transportation of property. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Monroney (D Okla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 30, amended. Senate passed March 28, amended.
- S 1161 -- Abolish Fossil Cycad National Monument, S.D. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed March 28, amended.
- S 1688 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act. MUNDT (R S.D.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 1777 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize common carriers by railroad to carry disabled individual requiring attendant and such attendant at usual fare charged for one person. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 2246 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to city of Wall, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 2438 -- Amend act entitled "Act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever." THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported March 23, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 2851 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended.

- S 2887 -- Further protect and assure privacy of grand or petit juries in courts of U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Jenner (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported March 19, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 2909 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of Department of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- S 3076 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of results thereof. HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended.
- S 3116 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals. Senate Foreign Relations reported March 16, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- S 3214 -- Authorize adjustment in public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provisions of commercial recreational facilities at Clark Hill Reservoir THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Public Works reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended.
- S 3246 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research. MURRAY (D Mont.), and other Senators. Senate Labor reported March 28. Senate passed March 29.
- S 3259 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, so to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instructional material for blind, to increase appropriations authorized for this purpose. BARKLEY (D Ky.). Senate Labor reported March 28. Senate passed March 29.
- S 3269 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- S 3386 -- Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt" approved July 28, 1955. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported March 27. Senate passed March 28.
- S 3422 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain amounts from unclaimed payments on U.S. Savings Bonds to fund created for payment of government losses in shipment. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Finance reported March 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26.
- S J Res 31 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. DANIEL (D Texas) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported May 19. Senate adopted March 27.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended.
- S J Res 122 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of class other than Members of Congress. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Administration reported Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Administration reported March 28.
- S J Res 123 -- Similar to S J Res 122.
- S J Res 124 -- Similar to S J Res 122.

### 4. House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3693 -- Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26.
- HR 4922 -- Prohibit picketing in immediate vicinity of White House. GENTRY (D Texas). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26.
- HR 5265 -- Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 1, amended. Senate passed March 29.
- HR 6712 -- Amend section 1237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- HR 7228 -- Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BRUYHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20. House passed March 26, amended.
- HR 7380 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26, amended.

- HR 8107 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by increasing pay of six-months trainees from \$50 to \$78 per month. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. House passed Feb. 9. Senate Armed Services reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended.
- HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26.
- HR 8493 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Womens Clubs, Inc. in D.C. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported March 13. House passed March 26.
- HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26. House passed 387-0 under suspension of the rules Jan. 31. Senate Finance reported March 2, amended. Senate passed March 6, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments March 20. House adopted March 28.
- HR 9078 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall not be less than 2,500 officers and members. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26.
- HR 9312 -- Provide that members of Board of Education of D.C. may be removed for cause. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26.
- HR 9582 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26.
- COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE**
- H Res 357 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study causes of large increases in traffic accidents in U.S. during recent years. ROBERTS (D La.). House Rules reported March 22, amended. House adopted March 27.
- HR 12 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported March 10, amended. House passed, 206-201, May 5, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10. Senate passed 93-2 March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26.
- HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments March 26.
- HR 5274 -- Extend to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico power to enter into certain interstate compacts re enforcement of criminal laws and policies of states. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.). House Judiciary reported March 26, amended.
- HR 5478 -- Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. KNUTSON (D Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26.

- HR 7697 -- Provide that certain expenses of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government shall be paid from tolls. DORN (R N.Y.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 7732 -- Amend sec. 406 of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (PL 717, 75th Cong.), as amended. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended.
- HR 7952 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 27, amended.
- HR 8123 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 8404 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Government Operations reported March 27.
- HR 8490 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas. RAYBURN (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 8634 -- Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported March 27, amended.
- HR 8674 -- Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 9260 -- Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to processing of applications for Veterans Administration direct loans. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 9824 -- Establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from an instrumentality of war. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- HR 9838 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of Navy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26.
- HR 9852 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 29, amended.
- HR 9952 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 28.
- HR 10046 -- Simplify and make more nearly uniform laws governing payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death -- TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended.
- H J Res 396 -- Establish national motto of U.S. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported March 28.
- H J Res 513 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 26, amended.

## Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE               | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS            | Civil Service                |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE       | Commemorative                |
| Housing & Schools            | Congress                     |
| Safety & Health              | Constitution, Civil Rights   |
| Social Security              | Crimes, Courts, Prisons      |
| Welfare                      | District of Columbia         |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY            | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy        | Land and Land Transfers      |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office                  |
| International Relations      | Presidential Policy          |
| 5. LABOR                     | General                      |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS       | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY   |
| Defense Policy               | Business & Banking           |
| Veterans                     | Commerce & Communications    |
|                              | Natural Resources            |
|                              | Public Works & Reclamation   |
|                              | Taxes & Tariffs              |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

### TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through April 1, 1956.			This week's listing includes:	
			Bills	S 3530 to S 3574 HR 10157 to HR 10330
			Resolutions	
Bills	Senate	House		S J Res 158
Joint Resolutions	158	10,330		S Con Res None
Concurrent		597		S Res None
Resolutions	73	226		H J Res 593 to 597
Simple Resolutions	234	452		H Con Res 225
TOTAL	4,039	11,605		H Res 445 to 454



# 1. Agriculture

- S 3566 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for transfer to Department of Agriculture of certain government-owned alcohol and rubber plants -- Government Operations.
- S 3559 -- AIKEN (R W. Va.), Young (R N.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Holland (D Fla.), Anderson (D N.M.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, so to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen -- Agriculture.
- HR 10158 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.
- HR 10187 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 3/26/56 -- Include certain lands of U.S. within Nevada National Forest, Nev. -- Interior.
- HR 10264 -- CHATHAM (D N.C.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to permit barter or exchange of surplus agricultural commodities with certain foreign countries with which such barter or exchange was formerly prohibited -- Agriculture.
- HR 10287 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, so to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen -- Agriculture.
- HR 10289 -- BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10287.
- HR 10291 -- BROOKS (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Sabine River Authority of Texas easements in certain lands of U.S. within Sabine National Forest, Texas -- Agriculture.
- HR 10303 -- HARRISON (R Neb.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10287.
- HR 10321 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section 202 of Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide that while butter is in surplus supply, it shall be part of ration of Army, Navy and Air Force -- Agriculture.

# 2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

# 3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- HR 10157 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/26/56 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and conservation and development of urban communities -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10188 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for payments by U.S. to local educational agencies from proceeds of sales of federally owned land -- Public Works.
- HR 10220 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide housing for elderly -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10227 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/27/56 -- Extend for two years program of financial assistance in construction of school facilities and for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress and to make certain other changes in such provisions -- Labor.
- HR 10267 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of armed forces -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10295 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for establishment, in executive branch of government, of a Department of Housing and Urban Affairs -- Government Operations.
- HR 10296 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend certain laws re provision of housing and elimination of slums, to establish a National Mortgage Corporation to assist in provision of housing for families of moderate income -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10319 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/29/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of certain widows, widowers and unmarried cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10185 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend section 6 of Safety Appliance Act of March 2, 1893, as amended, so to increase penalty for violations of such act -- Commerce.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- S 3558 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard-of-hearing -- Administration.
- S J Res 158 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 3/26/56 -- Establish a Commission on Nursing Services

SOCIAL SECURITY

- HR 10164 -- FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.
- HR 10170 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 3/26/56 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service -- Merchant Marine.

- HR 10186 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amount of federal funds payable thereunder to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and assistance at or above 1955 level -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10208 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
- HR 10211 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
- HR 10215 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to revise formula for federal matching of payment to Virgin Islands, to permit payments of aid to relatives with whom dependent children are living in Virgin Islands, and to increase maximum amount of federal public-assistance payments to Virgin Islands -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10261 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10170.
- HR 10262 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
- HR 10265 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase in certain cases amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10272 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit an officer or employee of a state or local government to elect social security coverage as a self-employed individual if he is not covered by a retirement system, and federal old-age and survivors insurance system has not been extended to his services by an agreement under section 218 of that act -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10275 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10186.
- HR 10276 -- VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.
- HR 10284 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend and improve child welfare provisions of Social Security Act, to authorize special project grants to institutions of higher education or research in connection with maternal and child health and crippled children's services -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10284 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10283.
- HR 10302 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to enable states to establish more adequate public welfare programs -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10306 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10164.

WELFARE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

# 4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 3560 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 so that certain awards of Mixed Claims Commission having a residual balance of \$15,000 or less will be paid in full immediately -- Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 3570 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Increase number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
- S 3571 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Extend time during which visas may be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.
- S 3572 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for issuance of a number of visas to permit entry into U.S. of certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis -- Judiciary.
- S 3573 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Permit any voluntary agency recognized by Department of State to submit assurances in behalf of certain aliens seeking to enter U.S. -- Judiciary.
- S 3574 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for allocation of certain special nonquota immigrant visas which are authorized to be issued under Refugee Relief Act of 1953 -- Judiciary.

- HR 10206 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, to eliminate requirements that an alien, to be admissible thereunder, must present a certificate guaranteeing his readmission under certain circumstances to country in which he obtained his visa -- Judiciary.
- HR 10207 -- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, to provide that usual assurances of employment, support and housing shall not be required of aliens who are sponsored by certain American voluntary agencies or who demonstrate that they will not become public charges -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 10181 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 593 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
- H J Res 597 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to H J Res 593.
- H Res 447 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Express condolences of House of Representatives to Serbian people on death of Bishop Nicholas -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 451 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/27/56 -- Make provisions re Cyprus independence -- Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

HR 10322 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act re wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of U.S. and D.C. by contractors and subcontractors, approved March 3, 1931, as amended -- Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### DEFENSE POLICY

HR 10178 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10180 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so to authorize suspension of certain real estate brokers from loan-guaranty program -- Veterans.  
HR 10234 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide a basis for awarding compensation to members of National Guard for disability incurred in line of duty -- Veterans.  
HR 10290 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to permit renewal of certain policies of insurance -- Veterans.

### VETERANS

S 3553 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 3/28/56 -- Extend time for initiating and pursuing programs of institutional on-farm training under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.  
HR 10179 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Require furnishing of a medical history to individuals who have served in Armed Forces -- Armed Forces.  
HR 10210 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of, disability pension awards -- Veterans.  
HR 10212 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purposes of pay -- Armed Services.  
HR 10233 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10210.  
HR 10238 -- SHUFORD (D N.C.) -- 3/27/56 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain land in Buncombe County, N.D. for cemetery purposes -- Veterans.  
HR 10251 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/28/56 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to city of Grand Junction, Colo. -- Veterans.  
HR 10268 -- KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization additions and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial-operated soldiers' homes by a grant to subsidize in part capital out-lay cost -- Veterans.  
HR 10323 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for government loans to enable certain holders of national service life insurance or U.S. Government life insurance to pay premiums hereafter accruing thereon -- Veterans.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### CIVIL SERVICE

S 3562 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide a measure of coordination between Civil Service Retirement Act and Social Security Act, subject to employee referendum -- Civil Service.  
HR 10162 -- CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/26/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.  
HR 10219 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.  
HR 10225 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.  
HR 10304 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10162.  
HR 10318 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for appointment of postmasters, U.S. marshals and collectors of customs, through written competitive examination in accordance with civil service laws and regulations -- Civil Service.

### COMMEMORATIVE

S 3542 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- Duff (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of city of Pittsburgh, Pa. -- Civil Service.  
S 3567 -- HENNINGSON (D Mo.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of stamps to commemorate 100th anniversary of arrival in Springfield, Mo., of first west-bound stage of Overland Butterfield Stage Co. -- Civil Service.  
HR 10161 -- CARRIGG (R Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.

HR 10216 -- GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.  
HR 10239 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide that Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery shall be illuminated at night and that flag shall be flown at such memorial for 24 hours a day -- Interior.  
HR 10270 -- McCONNELL (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.  
HR 10271 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 3/28/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to furnish memorial markers or plaques commemorating certain deceased members of Armed Forces -- Armed Services.  
HR 10273 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10161.  
H J Res 594 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/27/56 -- Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C., of an appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus -- Administration.  
H Con Res 225 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/27/56 -- Make provisions to commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida -- Judiciary.

### CONGRESS NO INTRODUCTIONS

### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

S 3555 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Establish an additional judicial district within State of Florida -- Judiciary.  
HR 10165 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude -- Judiciary.  
HR 10166 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Protect civil rights of individual by establishing a Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of Government, a Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals -- Judiciary.  
HR 10167 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.  
HR 10168 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend and supplement existing civil rights statutes -- Judiciary.  
HR 10169 -- GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 3/26/56 -- Protect right to political participation -- Judiciary.  
HR 10263 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend title 17, U.S.C., entitled "Copyrights" with respect to certain fees -- Judiciary.  
HR 10293 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prescribe a code of procedure for conduct of congressional investigations -- Rules.

### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

HR 10294 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section 1717 of title 18 of U.S.C., so to make nonfeasible certain defamatory and other matter -- Judiciary.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 3554 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend section five of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.", as amended -- D.C.  
S 3556 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Public Law 551, chapter 616, 83rd Congress, 2nd session, re title of properties in D.C. -- Interior.  
HR 10209 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River" -- D.C.

### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3548 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 9 of Navaho-Hopi Indian Rehabilitation Act to extend matching formula provided by such section to state plans, under Social Security Act for permanently and totally disabled, and to administrative expenditures under public-assistance programs under Social Security Act -- Interior.  
HR 10160 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/26/56 -- Remove certain restrictions with respect to those educational institutions which an Indian student can attend at expense of U.S. -- Interior.  
HR 10182 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, for purpose of extending time in which payments are to be made to members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming -- Interior.  
HR 10183 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize conveyance of tribal lands from Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to U.S. -- Interior.  
HR 10221 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of a membership roll prepared for such purposes -- Interior.

- HR 10222 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 3/27/56 -- Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands to reservation -- Interior.
- HR 10252 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands re establishing legislature -- Interior.
- HR 10253 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10254 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10255 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10256 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10257 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10258 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10259 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10260 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10288 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10297 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Creek Indian Council House on grounds which constitute its site as a national monument and historic shrine -- Interior.
- HR 10298 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing former Capital Building of Cherokee Indian Nation and grounds which constitute its site, located in Tahlequah, Okla., as a national monument and historic shrine -- Interior.
- HR 10316 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.
- HR 10317 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10252.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 3532 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for acceptance by U.S. of a conveyance by town of Hammon, Ore., of military cemetery formerly comprising a part of Fort Stevens Military Reservation -- Armed Services.
- S 3547 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section of act of Aug. 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), authorizing sale of certain land by Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojaoque -- Interior.
- HR 10176 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Tennessee -- Armed Services.
- HR 10184 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to convey property to county of Pierce, Wash. -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 10229 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to authorize transfer of certain surplus property of U.S. on Red Fish Point, Tyndall Air Force Reservation, Bay County, Fla., to former owners thereof -- Government Operations.
- HR 10231 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for conveyance of former Wilmington engineer suboffice project No. C-631 to state of Delaware -- Armed Services.
- POST OFFICE
- HR 10223 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Readjust postal classification on certain educational materials -- Civil Service.
- HR 10232 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend section 3 of act of Oct. 30, 1951, to extend special third-class rates of postage to matter mailed by National Guard organizations -- Civil Service.
- HR 10237 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 10305 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10237.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- HR 10163 -- DIES (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Require Secretary of Treasury to include assets of U.S. Government in daily statements -- Ways and Means.

#### GENERAL

- S 3561 -- WILEY (R Wis.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/29/56 -- Incorporate National Music Council -- Judiciary.
- HR 10266 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Designate first day of May in each year as Friendship Day -- Judiciary.
- H Res 445 -- DIES (D Texas) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize Committee on Government Operations to make certain studies and investigations -- Rules.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3534 -- SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide for payments in lieu of taxes to state tax authorities with respect to certain real property subject at time of its acquisition by U.S. to real property tax committed to discharge of bonded indebtedness for any public improvement -- Government Operations.
- S 3546 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/28/56 -- Exempt motor vehicles sold for use of religious and nonprofit educational institutions from federal excise tax -- Finance.
- HR 10171 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no penalty shall be imposed for failure to deposit certain taxes in government depositories -- Ways and Means.

- HR 10173 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/26/56 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to definitions of sale price and price readjustment for purposes of manufacturers and retailers excise taxes -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10174 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/56 -- Similar to HR 10173.
- HR 10177 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing may be imported into U.S. free of duty -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10213 -- COLE (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to taxability of proceeds from stock sold by individuals in order that they may enter government service -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10214 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/27/56 -- Exempt from tax admissions to certain amateur and semiprofessional football, basketball and soccer games -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10224 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10250 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 2056 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10269 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to place metallurgical grade alumina on free list -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10274 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for payments in lieu of taxes on account of real property constituting Sunflower Village, Johnson County, Kan. -- Armed Services.
- HR 10292 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/29/56 -- Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 income-tax exemption allowed each dependent, and \$1,800 for a dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any business school, college or university -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10308 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 3/29/56 -- Exempt motor vehicles sold for use of religious and nonprofit educational institutions from federal excise tax -- Ways and Means.
- HR 10320 -- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish new corporate tax rates -- Ways and Means.
- H Res 454 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide funds for expenses of conducting studies, investigations and inquiries incurred by Select Committee on Baltic states, and by Special Committee to Investigate Tax-exempt Foundations -- Administration.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 3531 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/26/56 -- Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C., to include within purview of such sections certain state savings and loan associations -- Judiciary.
- S 3539 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act so as specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and to authorize federal unions to invest in shares of, and become members of, central credit unions organized under such act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3540 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Beall (R Md.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act with reference to procedure as to making loans by federal credit unions and to provide authorization for loan officers of federal credit unions -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3541 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Eliminate financial limitation on real and personal estate holdings of American Historical Association -- Judiciary.
- S 3549 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 3/28/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervisions of production credit associations -- Agriculture.
- S 3550 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to S 3549.
- S 3564 -- HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/29/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervision of production credit associations -- Agriculture.
- HR 10159 -- AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/26/56 -- Provide reimbursement for certain intangible business losses suffered by owners and tenants of land acquired for navigation, flood control or related water development projects -- Public Works.
- HR 10172 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/26/56 -- Authorize Secretary of State to evaluate and to waive collection of certain financial assistance loans -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 10230 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 10240 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for payment of certain defaulted joint-stock land bank bonds, receiver's certificates, receiver's receipts for certificates given in lieu of such bonds, or receiver's receipts given for such bonds -- Judiciary.
- HR 10241 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10240.
- HR 10285 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/29/56 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for retirement of government capital in federal intermediate credit banks; to provide for supervision of production credit associations -- Agriculture.



HR 10286 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10285.  
 HR 10315 -- POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10285.  
 H Res 452 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/28/56 -- Authorize Select Committee on Small Business to investigate and study problems of small business with respect to basic and applied scientific research and development works -- Rules.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3543 -- BENNETT (R Utah), Payne (R Maine) -- 3/28/56 -- Protect public in operation of, and in performance under warranties on, delicate, complicated, sensitive or inherently dangerous machinery, mechanisms or apparatus sold in interstate commerce -- Commerce.  
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 HR 10217 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re use of broadcasting stations by presidential and vice presidential candidates -- Commerce.  
 HR 10226 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for payment of certain minimum wages to crews of certain non-U.S. flag vessels carrying certain equipment, materials or commodities -- Merchant Marine.  
 HR 10228 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto new provisions re civil aviation medicine -- Commerce.  
 HR 10236 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 3/27/56 -- Recognize Ryan-Hemet Airport as a public airport for purposes of Federal Airport Act, and to provide for reimbursement for damage to such airport in accordance with such act -- Commerce.  
 HR 10309 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Require certificates of fitness in sale of automobiles -- Commerce.  
 HR 10310 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for regulation of motor vehicles on highways of U.S. -- Commerce.  
 HR 10311 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prohibit coercion by automobile manufacturers in sale of parts, accessories, equipment or tools -- Commerce.  
 HR 10312 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend title 15 of U.S.C. re operation of speedometers on motor vehicles -- Commerce.  
 HR 10313 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Prevent sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts and accessories -- Commerce.  
 HR 10314 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/56 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts, and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and to restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons -- Commerce.  
 H J Res 595 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend section 404 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, with respect to excess baggage charges collected by air carriers -- Commerce.

H Res 449 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for broadcasting by radio and television of committee hearings of House -- Rules.  
 H Res 450 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide equal access for all news media before proceedings of House -- Rules.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

S 3568 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for establishment in western North Dakota of a uraniferous lignite buying station and a mill for processing uranium-bearing lignites -- Interior.  
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 HR 10175 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 3/26/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.  
 HR 10217 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10175.  
 HR 10218 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 3/27/56 -- Similar to HR 10175.  
 HR 10249 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 3/28/56 -- Similar to HR 10175.  
 HR 10300 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10175.  
 HR 10301 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/29/56 -- Similar to HR 10175.  
 HR 10307 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 3/29/56 -- Provide for establishment in western North Dakota of uraniferous lignite buying station and a mill for processing uranium-bearing lignites -- Atomic Energy.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 3535 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/27/56 -- Provide for two highway bridges across Illinois Waterway at Joliet, Ill. -- Public Works.  
 S 3551 -- CASE (R N.J.), Bender (R Ohio), Bricker (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Eastland (D Miss.), Ervin (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Ives (R N.Y.), Long (D La.), Payne (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Scott (D N.C.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 3/28/56 -- Amend act entitled "An Act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946 -- Public Works.  
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 HR 10235 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/27/56 -- Amend act entitled "An Act authorizing state of Delaware by and through its state highway department to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across Delaware River near Wilmington, Del." approved July 13, 1946 -- Public Works.  
 HR 10277 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/56 -- Provide for preliminary examination and survey to be made of Mohawk River at and in vicinity of Schoharie and Greene Counties, N.Y., and Hudson River in vicinity of Columbia, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties, N.Y. in interests of flood control -- Public Works.  
 HR 10299 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/29/56 -- Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing federal cooperation in non-federal projects and participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects -- Interior.

# Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up three points (out of a possible five), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--True or False: The typical "big-city" Congressman represents more people than the average Congressman from a farm area.



A--True. A Congressional Quarterly analysis shows that the average Member from a big-city Congressional district represents 378,000 persons, compared with only 310,000 for the typical rural Representative. If all districts were the same size, the big cities would gain about 12 seats in the House.

2. Q--Who sends more Representatives from farm areas to Congress -- Democrats or Republicans?

A--Of 88 Congressional districts classified "Rural" by Congressional Quarterly, 61 currently are represented by Democrats, 27 by Republicans. The GOP is stronger in districts labelled "Small-town" by CQ; out of 110 Small-town districts, Republicans hold 63, Democrats 47.

3. Q--Cabinet members frequently testify before Congressional committees. Guess how much Secretary of State John Foster Dulles appears

before committees: (a) once a year; (b) once a month; or (c) three times a month?

A--(c) More than three times a month, on the average, according to President Eisenhower. The President recently said Dulles had given testimony 125 times in three years of office.

4. Q--True or False: American cities currently dump more than one-half of the pollution from their sewers into waterways.

A--True. U.S. Public Health Service statistics show that sewage purification will have to be stepped up if the nation is to supply the demand for clean, fresh water in decades to come. While the proportion of sewage being adequately treated has increased since 1930, the nation has grown so much that a greater total pollution load is being dumped into waterways.

5. Q--True or False: Former Congressmen are barred by law from lobbying on the floor of Congress.

A--False. Ex-Senators and ex-Representatives enjoy a unique privilege in being able to enter the chamber floors. Much to the despair of some interest groups around Washington, this also is true of ex-Congressmen working as lobbyists. A Congressional Quarterly survey shows 66 former Members of Congress have registered under the lobbying law since 1946.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1), (2), 360; (4) 365; (5) 526.

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# The Week In Congress

**Who Won?** President Eisenhower received the majority of the votes and 30 GOP convention votes in Wisconsin's Presidential preference primary. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) polled 42 percent of the total vote, won the state's 28 delegate votes to the Democratic convention. The Republicans claimed Eisenhower's victory showed his popularity had not waned in four years. The Democrats said the upsurge in the Democratic vote reflected unrest by Wisconsin farmers. Leaders of both parties seemed satisfied with the Wisconsin results and awaited the outcome of the Illinois primary April 10. (Page 402)

## Trust Busting

For three years Republicans and Democrats alike have been amazed at the vigor with which Stanley N. Barnes has pursued his duties as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department Antitrust Division. As a matter of record, Barnes' accomplishments are open to political argument. But his performance appears to have frustrated the Democrats and blunted what they hoped would be a potent election issue: monopoly practices flourishing under a Republican Administration. Democrats have come up with a new tack, criticizing the settlements made in the antitrust cases. But the Republicans appear confident this argument will fall flat with the voters. (Page 391)

## Election Laws

Congress, barraged by demands to tighten the laws on campaign spending and contributions, is toying with the idea of turning part of the problem back to the states with the suggestion to "do it yourself." A Congressional Quarterly survey shows 42 states having some regulation, six with none. Thirty of the states limit the amount that may be spent in securing a nomination for the Senate, 18 do not. (Page 387)

## Highway Lobbyists

Highway pressure groups could cause the multi-billion dollar highway program to fail again in 1956 because of their unresolved battles over taxes and minimum wage provisions. Battling over the tax rates to be charged motorists and truckers are the American Automobile Assn. and the American Trucking Assns. The AAA says the truckers should pay more for roads; ATA says trucks already pay four times as much as cars do. The National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee is fighting for minimum wages for workers building federal-aid highways. The Associated General Contractors of America are opposed. (Page 395)

## Vanishing Farms?

The House Agriculture Family Farms Subcommittee reported that 600,000 family farms had disappeared between 1940 and 1954. This was fixed at virtually double the rate of abandonment of the preceding 20 years. The Subcommittee recommended a program to retain family farms, including full parity price supports. The Subcommittee said it saw little value in the soil bank program for saving small farms. (Page 401)

## Lobby Spending

Late spending reports for 1955 filed by the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards pushed it to the top of the list of spenders. The real estate group reported spending \$131,005 to influence legislation, \$16,170 more than the National Assn. of Electric Companies reported. The NAEC was the biggest spender on record before the NAREB filed. Other late filings of 1955 spending increased the year's total from \$4,162,127 to \$4,365,843. Late reports also showed that the Upper Colorado River Grass Roots and National Committee for Insurance Taxation lobbies spent more than \$50,000 in 1955. (Page 404)

## Meeting of Minds

President Eisenhower said he would consider a special conference to deal with racial relations, especially if Congress fails to adopt his proposal for a bipartisan commission to study the situation. That was the President's position in a letter to Gov. Leroy Collins, Florida Democrat. Collins had suggested southern governors and attorneys general be called together to review the South's current problems in the whole field of racial relations. Some southern Democratic lawmakers suggested such a conference come before any bipartisan commission is set up. (Page 406)